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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	Harsh Parashar		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	214438
Center	online	Date	3 Jan 2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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3	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

10.5

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1. Dadabhai Naoroji left an indelible imprint on the national movement. Explain. (150 words) 10
दादाभाई नौरोजी ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Dadabhai Naoroji also called "Grand old Man of India" was a moderate Congressman, British law-maker and industrialist. He had a lye impact on Indian national movement

Imprint of Naoroji on National Movement

① Economic exploitation - Gave "Drain of wealth Theory" in "Poverty and Un-British Rule of India"

② Espoused swaraj - first use of term swaraj in 1906 Congress session, chaired by Naoroji.

③ founder of Congress - with Hoffume

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WC Bannerjee etc. in 1886 and its President 4 times (maximum).

(4) Extremist - Moderate Bridge - connected Lal-Pal-Bal to SN Bannerjee etc. by bringing back Moyght-schools

(5) British land mobilisation - India House to take out journal "India" to show exploitation happening in India.

(6) Societies leadership - East India Association (EIA) & India House.

Here Naoroji is rightly called grand old man of India, whose methods influenced Gandhi and later nationalists

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2. The Quit India movement marked a new direction in the struggle against the British colonial rule in India. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**
भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन ने भारत में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के विरूद्ध संघर्ष में एक नई दिशा को चिन्हित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Quit India Movement (QIM) was started by Gandhiji in 1940 Wardha session after the failure of Cripps Mission under the war-cry of "Do or Die".

QIM struggle phases (Background)
- → start of World war II by British Allied forces
- → India brought in WW2, even against Congress resignation in 1939
- → failure to reach consensus in August offer and Cripps Mission.

New direction to struggle against British colonial rule

① Last phase of Gandhian struggle against British injustice after Non cooperation & civil Disobedience.

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(2) Strong resolve of "Do or Die" and individual satyagraha to fill jails.

(3) Integration of princely state movements such as by Balwant Rai Mehta after 1939 INC Resolution

(4) Expose British exploitative character — to join WWI at India's cost without even taking consent by Lord Linlithgow.

(5) Violent protests — after arrest of all INC leaders showing inability of British to hold territory.

However, it also suffered problems like directionlessness and violent repression by British. But it showed British that India doesn't differentiate between fascist Nazis & Imperialist Britons.

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3. The end of World War II marked the birth of a new international order. Examine. (150 words) 10
द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के अंत ने एक नई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को जन्म दिया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

World war II ended after the nuclear bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, and subsequent surrenders of Germany, Italy and Japan. It led to creation of new international order.

End of WW II background
- → USA & USSR support to Allied against Axis powers
- → German Holocaust
- → Failure of League of Nations (LoN)
- → Economic Depression of 1930s

New International order Birth

① Global cooperation on international body – Rise of UNO by UN charter in 1945.

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(2) International Monetary Regime – Bretton woods conference for IMF and world Bank.

(3) Post-war support – Marshall plan led to creation of European Economic union (EEU) and now EU.

(4) Democratization – 2nd phase of democracies lasted till 1960s, including India, China, Africa

(5) Cold war – US – USSR Rivalry especially through proxy wars (vietnam war) and decline of UK and France.

(6) Neo-Imperialism – through "without hegemony" replaced colonial tendencies

This New world order further changed drastically in 1991 after USSR collapse and rise of Multipolar world, with India as a Superpower.

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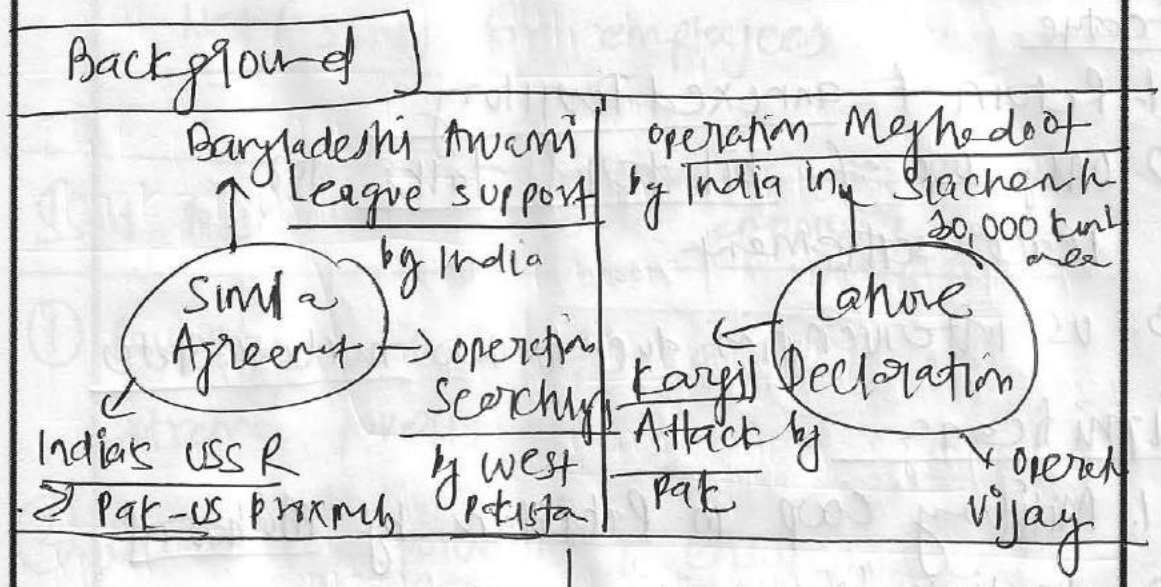
4. The Simla Agreement (1972) and Lahore Declaration (1999) are two key milestones in the history of the Indian subcontinent. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

शिमला समझौता (1972) और लाहौर घोषणा-पत्र (1999) भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के इतिहास में दो महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Simla Agreement (1972) and Lahore Declaration (1999) were the treaties between India and Pakistan after the end of 1971 Bangladesh liberation war & 1999 Kargil Attack respectively.

Background



Simla Agreement

features

1. Retreat of India to pre-war position
2. Identification of UN Line of Treaty as Line of Control (LoC)

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(3) Repatriation of Prisoners of war (PW)

Significance

(1) India-Pakistan rivalry strengthened
(2) US-Pakistan proximity of Cold war
(3) India-USSR Treaty of Peace & friendship leading to development of NAM

Lahore Declaration

Feature

1. Return of annexed Territory
2. Only use of bilateral talks for peace settlement
3. US intervention due to two nuclear states

Significance

1. Military coup in Pakistan by Musharraf.
2. India's "responsible nuclear power" tag.
3. India-Pakistan Bus diplomacy started

Hence, these two agreements shaped Indian subcontinent history.

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5. Social security should not only involve economic empowerment but also social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**
सामाजिक सुरक्षा में न केवल आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण अपितु सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण भी सम्मिलित होना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

social security is a "tool of welfarism" that involves protection to all citizens in form of health, education, insurance etc. against unforeseen circumstances.

eg: ESIC and EPFO as social security Net (SSN) for employees

SSN to involve economic empowerment

① Poverty levels in India at (22%) and extreme poverty at (5%)

② Economic empowerment ensures social mobility. eg: caste reservations for higher social status.

③ Seasonal poverty - Agriculture dependent (52%) population with no wage between crop cutting.

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SSN to include social empowerment

① Untouchability - prevents economic participation of low caste Dalit workers
eg: Manual scavengers

② Women disempowerment - Gender gap of 34% patriarchy and low female labour force rate (LFPR) leads to social insecurity

③ Minorities - communal threats eg: Godhra Riots (2002) destroy houses, workplaces, certificates etc. leading to social insecurity.

④ Migrant workers - son of soil Theory leads to labour market discrimination

India is committed to providing social security under Art 38 by creating "just social order" and SDG 1 to eliminate poverty by 60% step

6. Explain with examples how globalisation is manifested in both local in the global and the global in the local. **(150 words) 10**

उदाहरण देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वैश्वीकरण वैश्विक में स्थानीय और स्थानीय में वैश्विक, दोनों में किस प्रकार प्रकट होता है।

Globalisation is the greater interconnectedness among people, cultures and countries by faster exchange of labour, capital, goods and ideas.

It has two components - glocalisation (local in global) and globalisation (global in local)

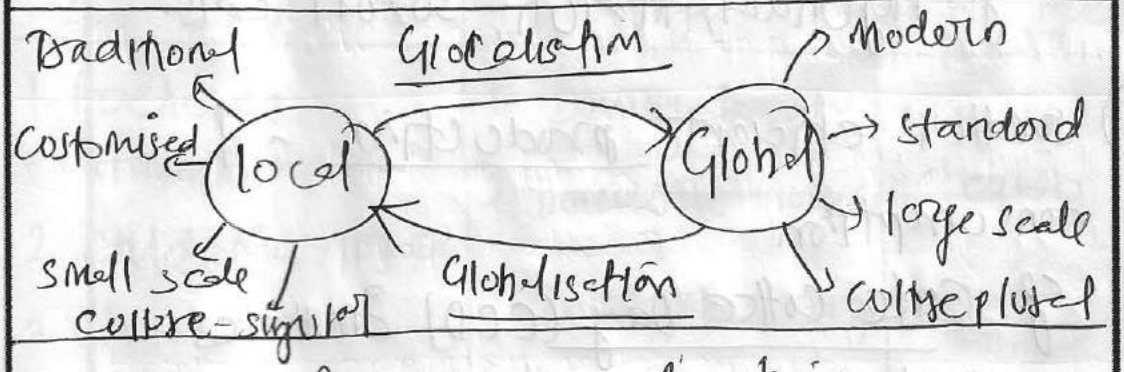

fig 1: interrelationship

local in Global (Glocalisation)

① Greater acceptance of the global culture by merging with local

eg: Paneer Tikka burger in McDonalds

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(2) After-Globalisation – creation of distinct identity of local.
eg: Yoga and Idli-Dosa now internationalised.

(3) Heterogenisation – By consumer nationalism. eg: Buying swadeshi goods based on MNCs of India.

Glocal in local (Glocalisation)

(1) Higher consumer choice at cheap rates
eg: Hyundai, Maruti, Suzuki cars.

(2) Better efficient production and consumption
eg: Cafe Coffee Day (CCD) imitates Starbucks.

(3) International culture – Youth culture and hegemony. eg: Jeans over kurta.

Hence globalisation is a "two-way process" that mixes cultures into homogenous features

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7. In light of persistence of various forms of violence against women in India, discuss the ways in which the issue can be addressed effectively.
(150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विरूद्ध हिंसा के विभिन्न रूपों की विद्यमानता के आलोक में, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे इस मुद्दे का प्रभावी ढंग से समाधान किया जा सकता है।

NCRB Crimes in India statistics (2018) says that 34 Lakh gender-based violence (GBV) happened in India, 33K rapes and 240 acid attacks included.

Various forms of GBV in India

Youth stage	Marriage	Old Age
1. Foeticide, Infanticide	1. Dowry deaths	1. Widow cleansing
2. Child Marriage	2. Domestic violence	2. Sati
3. Child sexual Abuse	3. Dowry burning	3. Abandonment eg: Vrindavan widows
4. Female Gender Mutilation (FGM) eg: Khatna	4. Witch-hunting	
5. Breast ironing	5. Marital Rapes	
6. Trafficking	6. Honour killing	
	7. Eve teasing & Rapes	
	8. Acid Attacks	

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Ways to tackle GBV

(1) Gender positive infrastructure – use of Nirbhaya fund which is (90%) unused
eg: street lights, shelter houses

(2) Reporting of crimes – police sensitization and use of "Mahila police" to record events

(3) ~~De~~ End capital punishment of rape crime – leads to lower reporting since (94%) attackers are known.

(4) Rape laws amendment – consenting teenage adults form (40%) of all cases.

(5) create District welfare committees (DWCs) envisioned in Dowry act

India is committed to gender equality under SDG 5 and UN CEDAW, also by DPSP Art 39 for eliminating GBV.

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8. What is an urban forest? Highlight its benefits and steps taken by the government to promote urban forestry in India. (150 words) 10

शहरी वन क्या हैं? इनके लाभों और भारत में शहरी वानिकी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Urban forest are land areas with over 10% canopy cover in urban areas and at least 0.5 Mha of land (Forest Survey of India (FSI))

Types of urban forestry
- → District Protected Areas. eg: SNPark in Mumbai
- → Nagar van udyan
- → Sacred groves eg: Kavu in Kerla
- → Backyard Mini forestry. eg: Miyawaki method

Benefits

1. Temperature Regulation — Prevent urban Heat Island (UHI) and urban cold Island (UCI) effects.

2. Better water seepage — Prevent urban floods and aquifer recharge.

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(3) Air pollution Regulation – Reduce SO_2 and CO_2, PM2.5 emissions by vehicles
eg: Aarey forests in Mumbai

(4) "Commons" – for low income groups (LIG) to collect timber, fuel etc.

Steps by government

(1) Nagar van Udyan scheme for at least 200 urban forests.

(2) Green India Missim (GIM) to convert 5 mha of land area to forests.

(3) Smart cities Missim (SCM) for 100 SCs with environmental sustainability.

Hence urban forestry is very beneficial, specially in light of "land crunch". Miyakawi method of Kerala can be applied to all India through school drives etc.

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9. How has globalization impacted the location of the IT industry? (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण ने IT उद्योग की अवस्थिति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

Globalisation is the greater flow of labour, capital, goods and ideas across borders creating interconnectedness of economies.

IT Industry which is $5 T industry across world and highest employer in service sector in India, is affected by it.

Globalisation on IT industry

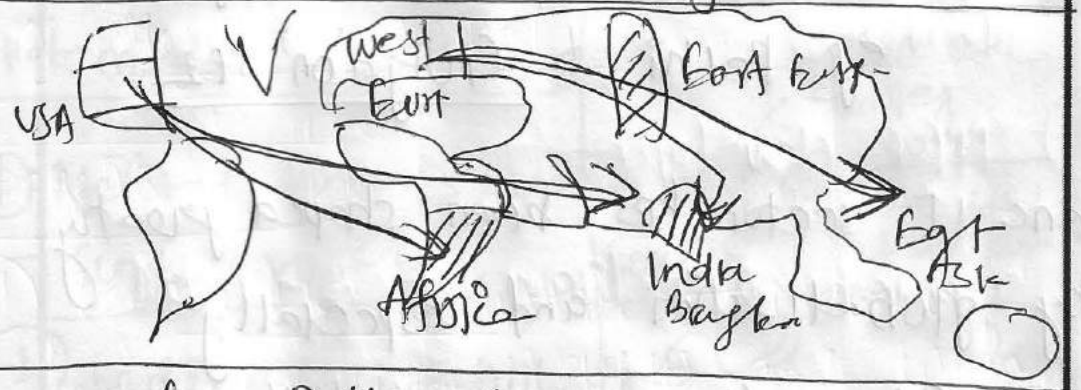

fig 1: Outflow of IT industry

(1) shift to low cost economies - specially in skilled labour countries. eg. India.

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(2) Outsourcing of work - from West Europe and America by FDI and FII to East Asia.
eg: Goldman Sachs largest office in world in Bengaluru.

(3) Rural to urban - IT companies especially in BPO sector shift to urban areas eg: Cyberabad in Hyderabad

(4) Suburbanisation - from Core Business District (CBD) to fringes due to cheaper land and easier infrastructure.
eg: Delhi to Gurgaon SEZ.

Hence IT sector has been shaped greatly by globalisation and especially WTO Clause 4 process - "shift of labour without movement of labour"

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SS

10. How can eco-tourism be used to sustainably harness the potential of tourism industry in India? Discuss the challenges and steps taken by the government in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग की क्षमता का संधारणीय रूप से दोहन करने हेतु पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन का कैसे उपयोग किया जा सकता है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों और इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India's tourism sector is 4th largest in the world, with a potential to become 2nd largest. (WEF Travel & Tourism Index 2019)

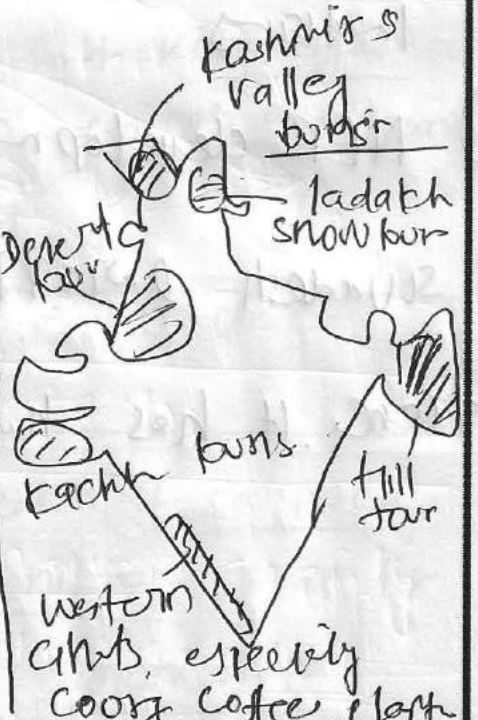
Eco-tourism is tourism for the purpose of exploring biodiversity and natural habitats such as rivers, mountains etc.

Eco-tourism to harness potential of tourism

① Natural habitats – Sunderbans etc.

② undeveloped hill areas – eg: North East

③ western Ghat – coffee plantations



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Challenges

1. Infrastructure - 60% of NER is forest and 80% hills with no roads.
2. Isolated - ANI Islands with tribal antagonism. Eg. Sentinel Islands.
3. Absence of communication tower eg Mobile networks.

Govermt steps

1. Dekho Apna Desh scheme for Indians.
2. NER development
3. Swadesh Darshan Eco-circuit: there it has huge potential.

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11. The advent of Buddhism and Jainism was instrumental in the development of architecture in ancient India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन भारत में स्थापत्य कला के विकास में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म का उद्भव सहायक रहा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Buddhism and Jainism were part of "Shramana culture" that hastened the architectural development in Mauryan and post-Mauryan era, from 400 BC to at least 600 AD (Guptas Age)

Advent of Buddhism & Jainism
- Rise in material culture by Ironization of Agriculture
- Urbanisation in Mahajanpads
- Puritanical retreat to forests
- Expensive Vedic ritualism
- Vaishya and Kshatriya revolution against Brahmanic hegemony.

Impact of Buddhism on architecture in Ancient India

(1) Stupa Architecture – creation of sariraka, paribhogika or uddeshika stupas for Buddhist relics eg. Sanchi Stupa

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(2) Cave Architecture - use of hillsides to build magnificent caves.
eg: Ajanta and Bagh by Satkhanas

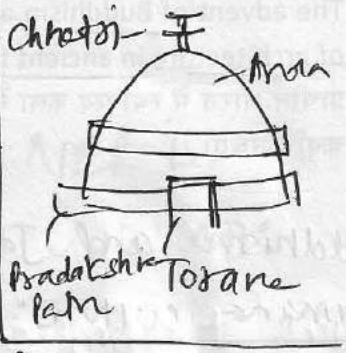

fig1: Stupa

(3) Buddhist iconography - use of Buddhist icons such as Dharmachakra etc. in architecture.
eg: Jataka tales icons in Sanchi' torana.

(4) New architecture styles - very or Amravathi style started in South for Stupas.

(5) Sculpture styles - Paintings & sculptures of Buddha in Mathura, Gandhara style.
eg: Sultanganj Buddha.

Impact of Jainism on architecture of Ancient India

(1) Cave Architecture - Jain specific Caves
eg: Kharavela kings of Kalinga built "Gumpha" Caves

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(2) Temple Architecture - Exquisitely carved Mt Abu Dilwara Temple by Solanki rulers.

(3) Painting styles of Buildings - Mostly in manuscript style of Kalpasutras etc

(4) statue Architecture - Manji Tungi and shravanbelagola statues of Bahubali

Hence, Buddhist and Jain Architecture had a profound impact, that continued up till Pala dynasty of 1000 AD, after which it declined in India, but continued in East Asia.

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Q 12

12. The reactionary policies of Lord Lytton and the liberal policies of his successor Lord Rippon acted as catalyst in the formation of the Indian National Congress. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लॉर्ड लिटन की प्रतिक्रियावादी नीतियों और उसके उत्तराधिकारी लॉर्ड रिपन की उदार नीतियों ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के गठन में उत्प्रेरक का कार्य किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian National Congress (INC) was formed in 1885 by A O Hume, greatly influenced by the dual policies of Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon.

Reactionary policies of Lytton
- → Afghan war on Indian purse
- → Arms Act to prevent Indians from holding Arms, but Europeans Allowed
- → Vernacular Press Act for Native printing media Clampdown
- → Delhi Durbar, extravagant during the famines of 1870s.

This was followed by Lord Ripon, who was a moderate and a liberal.

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Liberal policies of Ripon
- → Reversing the Arms Act and vernacular Act
- → Ilbert Bill introduced for trial of British by Indian judges, later repealed
- → Self government policies for local government by fiscal devolution

Impact of Lytton on INC formation

① Polarised middle-class educated Indians on the purpose of British rule.

② Immasculation of Indians by Arms Act, which was resented by Tilak.

③ Imperialist nature of British – exposed by Afghan adventure, which was termed as "Himalayan blunder"

④ Reformist nature of British rule ended

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Impact of Ripon on INC formation

① Ilbert Bill controversy - exposed racist nature of British, where Indians cannot judge British subjects.

② Impact of social movement - organised protest by Britishers and subsequent capitulation, showed how organisation can be useful.

eg: Later Moderate protests influence

③ Allowed Indians to group together, under single umbrellas.

eg: Indian Association by SN Banerjee.

④ Allowed local power revolution, which led to more demands of self rule.

INC formation was a catalyst in a united front to British rule, which acted as "umbrella" for multiple and organised groups like socialists Gandhians.

9:25

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13. Gandhiji changed his methods of struggle against the British from time-to-time to suit the varied circumstances and problems that needed to be tackled. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

गांधी जी ने विभिन्न परिस्थितियों और समस्याओं जिनसे निपटने की आवश्यकता थी, के अनुकूल समय-समय पर अंग्रेजों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की अपनी विधियों में परिवर्तन किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Gandhiji, also called "father of the Nation" was a political pragmatist and an astounding leader, who could read peoples minds and change the method of struggle to best suit the contextual problems.

core of Gandhian Method

- Satyagraha - Twin principle of truth and non-violence
- Emancipation - of British subjects and caste subjects eg: Harijan
- Spiritualism - victory not only physical
- Lokniti - as service to mankind over Rajniti (power)
- Principle of trusteeship, Bread labour & Swaraj

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Gandhian Adaptability to changing circumstances

① Non-violent protests - Against the militant revolutionaries of 1910s (eg: Anushilan Samiti) on seeing brutal British repression.
eg: Ghosh Brother trial and Muzaffarpur Conspiracy leading to British media trials

② Mass scale protests - shifted from Mi-Rowlatt Satyagraha to Non-cooperation movement at 1920 Nagpur Session on Jallianwala Bagh incident.

③ NCM withdrawal - After Chauri Chaura on violence against British, which could have led to massive British responses.

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(4) Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) launch on Simon commission protests by Dandi March
— use of salt as a symbol, which was respected by Indians as proof of loyalty

(5) Gandhi-Irwin Pacts — Relented to let Irwin gather peace & release prisoners for Round Table conference (RTC) on loosing steam in CDM.

(6) Quit India Movement — on reading peoples desire to not participate in WW2

(7) use of Gandhian symbology — Charkha for self-reliance, Dhoti for simplicity and menial work for unpouchability end.

Gandhian organisation was successful in preventing a violent clash, that would have led to certain defeat, and also channelled collective energy

36

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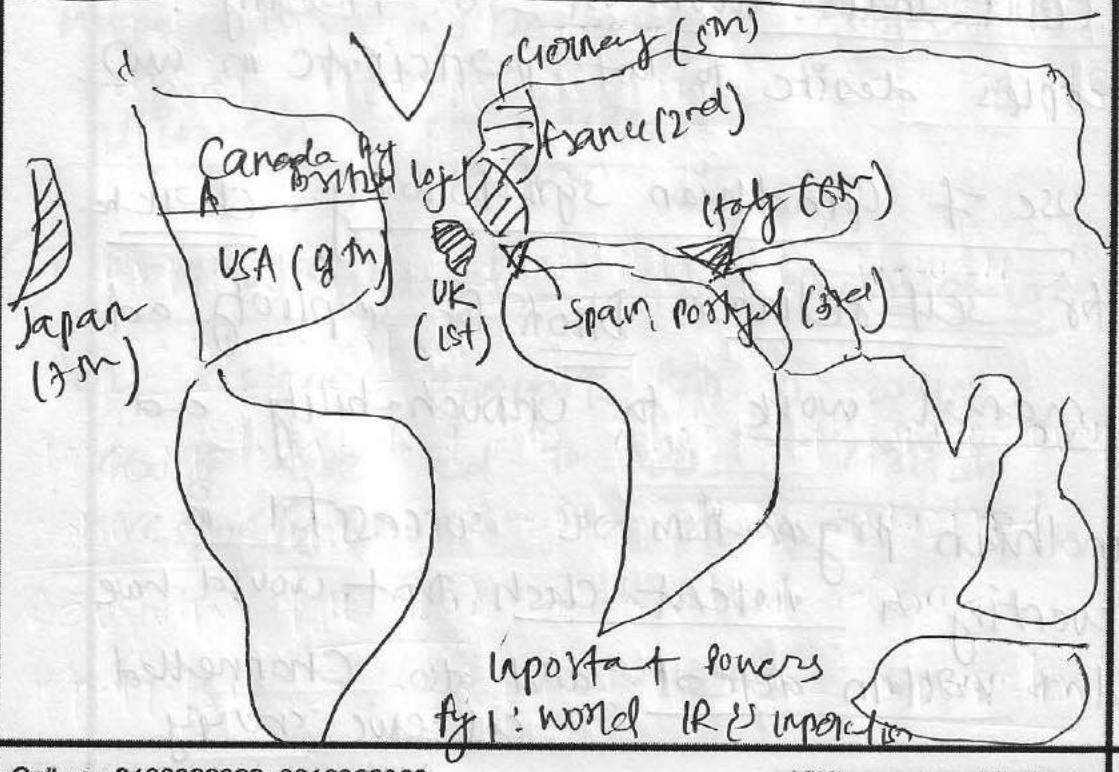
14. Bring out the relationship between the industrial revolution and the advent of imperialism in different parts of the world. (250 words) 15

औद्योगिक क्रांति और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में साम्राज्यवाद के आरंभ के मध्य संबंधों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Industrial Revolution (IR) was a phase in modern history from 1760-1840, where mode of production shifted from animate (animal, human) to inanimate (petrol, steam, coal) sources of energy. Start in England

It is closely related to imperialism, where one country seeks to gain political control of another.



Important powers
fig 1: world IR & imperialism

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Interrelationship between IR & Imperialism

England

1. IR started in 1760s, when Blast furnace (Darbys of Shropshire), steam engine (watt) and spinning Jenny (Hargreaves) discovered

2. Rise in material production led to
- finding new source of raw material
  eg: Indigo for dyeing, cotton bales
- finding new market for produced goods

(B) Similar pattern was followed by France (2nd) in IR.

Italy, Germany

(1) Late powers to industrialise after
- unification of Italy under Sardinia Monarchy in 1861
- unification of Germany by Prussian in 1871.

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2. led to Scramble for Africa (1880s) and in 2nd opium war to control China.

3. Imperialist tendencies led to "Triple Alliance" and world war I for fight over colonies

4. similar pattern for Japanese IR after Meiji reforms.

USA

1. Late to industrialise in 1900s, but most advanced.

2. Imperialist over South & North America under "Monroe Doctrine" as separate "Spheres of influence"

3. Extended to East Asia like Hawaii & Pearl Harbour

Imperialism led to WW I and WW II over colonies. However, after 1950s, industrial Revolution (IR 3.0) dissociated from imperialism & associated to neo-imperialism.

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98

15. The caste system in India has continued to persist by adapting itself to a variety of changing socio-economic and political conditions in the past few decades. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जाति व्यवस्था विगत कुछ दशकों में परिवर्तित होती विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थितियों के अनुरूप अपने आपको ढालकर विद्यमान है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste system is a hierarchical, endogamous social structure based on ritual notions of 'purity & pollution' under 'chatur-varnashram dharma'.

It started 2500 years ago, but continues to persist in 21st century by adapting.

Industrialisation of work

↑

Changing socio-economic & political condition

→ urbanisation with 31% people in cities

→ modernisation. eg. liberalism, equality

→ Democratisation of polity

→ Laisez-faire economy or market based

↓

Homogenisation of society. eg: western culture

Influx of foreigners eg: British colony

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Adaptation of Caste structure

(1) Secularisation of Caste - retreated to private sphere.

eg: Marriage laws & social relations based on caste, but public actions not.

(2) Politicization of caste - Regrouped as interest groups and political parties.

eg. Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU) on AJGAR (Ahir, Jat, Gujjar) alliance.

(3) Caste Mobility - Sanskritization of caste for better acceptance.

eg: Shanan untouchables as Nadar

(4) Class-Caste Nexus - Rebranding as class.

eg: upper caste and upper class same in composition.

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(5) Migration - Chain migration of caste groups in urban areas based on caste linkage.

(6) Industrial jobs - Contractors for inter-state jobs based on lower caste and caste kin groups.
eg: Carte workers

(7) Slums - Mostly lower castes; similarly to how lower caste lived on fringes of villages.

Hence, caste has come out as a resilient structure, though it has undergone hyge changes as well. It is imperative to end untouchability as its worst feature under Art 17.

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S2

16. It is argued by some that regionalism is a threat to national integrity while others consider it as a highly impactful tool in facilitating political participation. Discuss. (250 words) 15

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय अखंडता के लिए एक खतरा है, जबकि अन्य लोग इसे राजनीतिक सहभागिता को सुगम बनाने में एक अति प्रभावशाली साधन मानते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism is a political ideology that seeks to promote interests of one region over another and prior to interests of nation.

It shares a conflicting relation with national integrity

Regionalism meaning

→ Secessionism into new nation eg: Greater Nagalim

→ Separatism - new state eg: Bodoland

→ Political participation. eg: Gorkhaland

→ foreign induced proxy war. eg: Kashmir Hurriyat

Development eg: Telangana movement etc.

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Threat to National Integrity

(1) Promote loyalty to one's region over another. eg: Khalistani separatists for Sikh Subra.

(2) Regional deprivation used for militant mobilisation.
eg: Naxalite in Dandakaranya & Malkanjiri

(3) Prevents single identity formation, by espousing regional identity as conflicting with national identity.
eg: Nagas as Nagalim's residents

(4) Proxy war - Pakistan - supported in Kashmir and Myanmar - supported in Nagaland, Mizoram
eg: Rakhine Army in Myanmar, NSCN(K) in Nagaland.

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Political Participation tool

① Mainstreaming of regional deprivation issues which otherwise lead to terrorism.
eg: Jharkhand Agitation by JMM

② Regional Parties - To promote regional demands and participate in centre as "coalition affiliates"
eg: TRS for Telangana Movement

③ Safety valve - against terrorism & proxy wars. eg: Gorkhaland protests

④ Protect culture against invasion
eg: AASU protests against immigrants

Hence, regional is not the "negation of national". The balance is found by balancing the two tendencies by political power negotiations. eg: Mizo Accord

17. Natural gas has become an important primary energy source and its consumption is projected to increase further. Identify various usages of natural gas and give a brief account of its distribution globally.

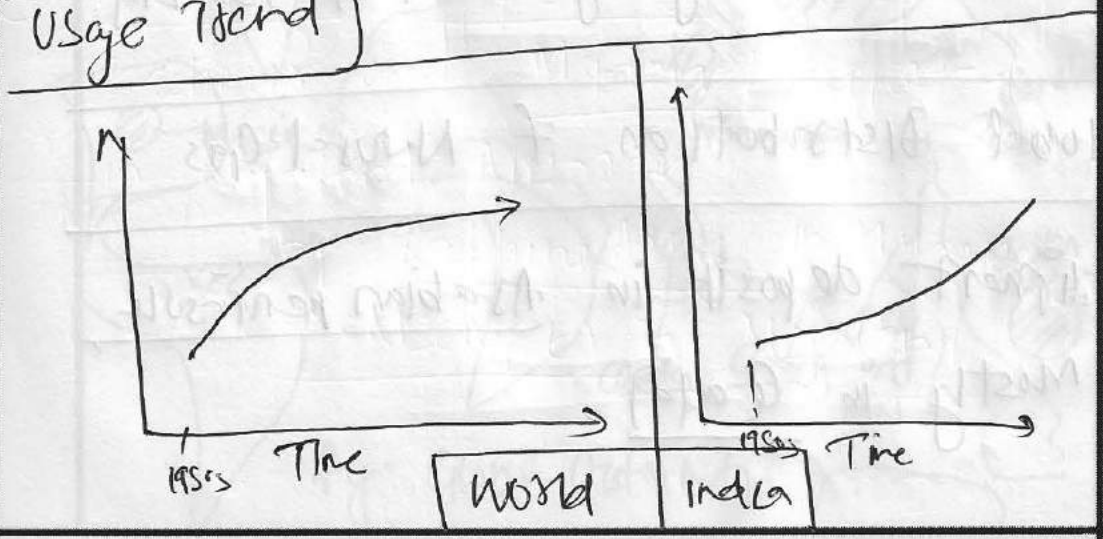
(250 words) 15

प्राकृतिक गैस एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिक ऊर्जा स्रोत बन गया है तथा इसके उपभोग में आगे और वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है। प्राकृतिक गैस के विभिन्न उपयोगों की पहचान कीजिए और विश्व स्तर पर इसके वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

India currently consumes 2TCf of natural gas every year, which is projected to grow further as part of "Blue flame revolution".

Natural Gas Many
- → Liquified Natural Gas (LNG)
- → Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)
- → Syngas ($CO+H_2$)
- → Methane Hydrates

Usage Trend



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Usage of Natural Gas

1. Energy in vehicles eg: CNG Cars.
2. Thermal power plants (TPP) due to ease in increasing or decreasing output
3. Petrochemical industry for manufat of polymers and other compounds.
4. Haber's process for Amonia creation
   $CH_4 + N_2 \rightarrow C + H_2O + NH_3$
5. New technologies of IT productions
6. Household cooking eg: LNG ~~of~~ for LPG

Global Distribution of Natural Gas

1. Highest deposit in Arabian peninsula, Mostly in Qatar

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(2) Transujals and siberia (Kamchetka and Sakhalin) of Russia.

(3) Shale gas reserves in Mississippi in USA

(4) India reserves - Mostly in unconventional hydrocarbon

1. Shale gas - (210 TCF) in Krishna Godavari, Arakan - Assam, Cambay
2. Coalbed Methane - (70 TCF) in all coal areas. eg: Damodar valley.
3. Methane hydrate - (140 TCF) in Krishna Godavari, Cauvery, Mahanadi

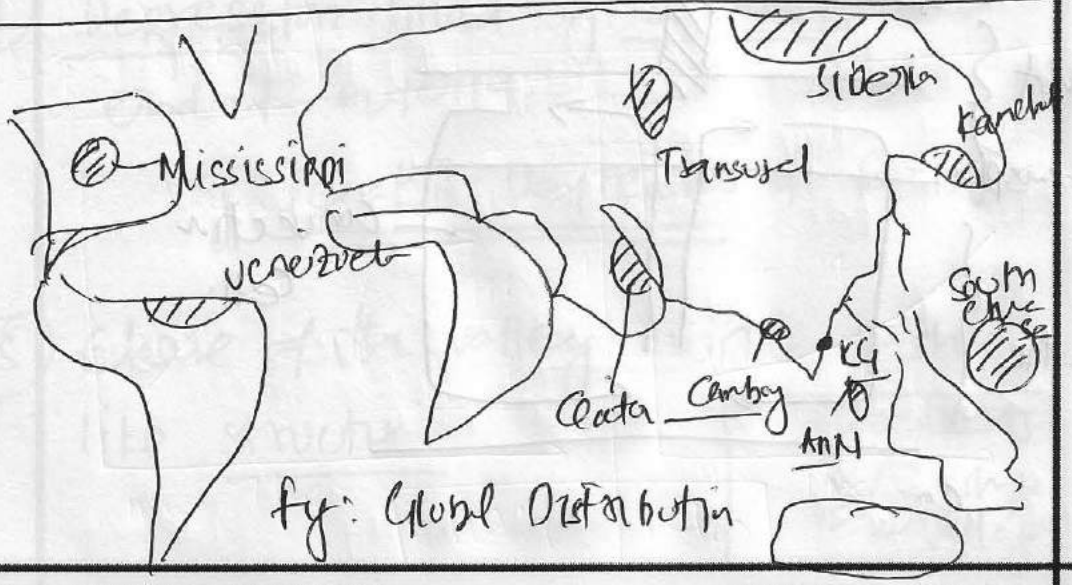

fig: Global Distribution

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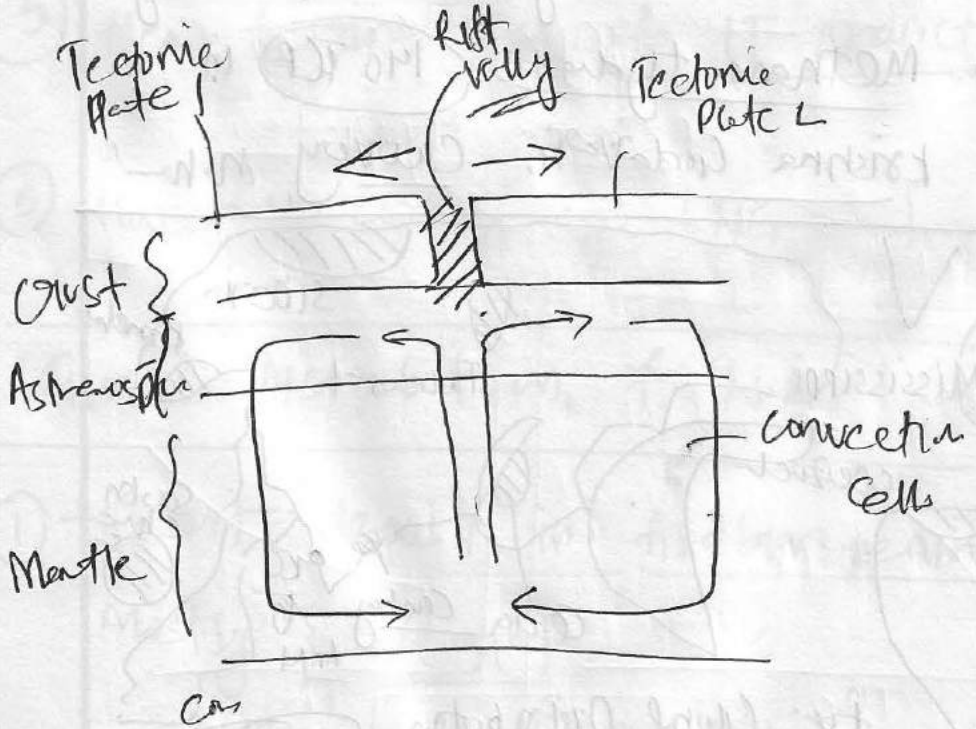
18. Describe the process of rift valley formation, with special emphasis on the Great Rift Valley System. **(250 words) 15**

महान भ्रंश घाटी प्रणाली पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भ्रंश घाटी के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

Rift valleys are formed as a result of convectional cell current (CCC) in upper mantle layer (asthenosphere) at parts of divergent boundaries.

Together with ridges it forms one complete cell. Great Rift valley exists in Africa and Ethiopia

Process of rift valley formation



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(1) Convection cell current separates two tectonic plates through divergent boundary.

eg: Africa - Arabia plate divergence for Great African Rift valley

(2) Rise of Magma through the layers, which solidifies on the surface

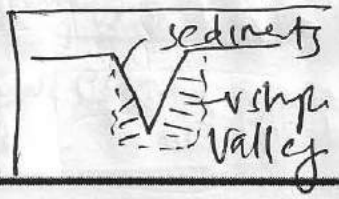
(3) Erosion of the sharp steep edges of the valley by water or oceanic currents.

eg: Nile and others in African Rift valley.

(4) Depression filled by sediments and eroded material.

eg. Denakil Depression of Ethiopia

(5) Closure of the valley with V-shape like structure



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Hence, the rift valleys are formed. These are important to understand geologic evolution and how tectonic plates diverged after Pangean plate. But these are mostly inhabitable due to high temperature

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19. India's water resources have witnessed rapid depletion due to a mix of economic, geographic, and political factors. Explain and discuss its implications. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के जल संसाधनों में विभिन्न आर्थिक, भौगोलिक और राजनीतिक कारकों के संयोजन के कारण तेजी से ह्रास देखा गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए एवं इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

According to NITI CWM report 2019, India has 1545 cu.m per capita water, down from 1800 cu.m in 2001. This is further expected to reduce to 1100 cu.m by 2050, which will make India 'water scarce'

India's water Resources status
- 4% of water on earth
- over 400 rivers with 14 major basins (> 2000 km2)
- over 1000 springs in northeast hills, 30% now shrunk
- 2 mkm2 EEZ in oceans.

Depletion of water resources

Economic factors

① MSP Regime – High price to 'gozzler crops'. eg: Rice & sugar cane

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(2) water - electricity subsidies - Rs 94,000 crore in 2019, Rs 6400 Cr in Punjab alone

(3) High urban growth rate - 34% urban population, to grow to 50% by 2050.

(4) Industrial growth - use 10% water with effluents of upto 62,000 MT

Geographic factor

(1) Climate change with 1-5 mm less rain

(2) El Nino (ENSO) etc for monsoon variability

(3) Springsheds reduction due to land encroachment - 50% with less water

(4) watershed vulnerability of peninsular due to rain dependence

Political factors

(1) Inter state water wars - Cauvery between Karnataka & Tamil Nadu

(2) International - No water sharing agreement

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with China

(3) Indus Water Treaty (IWT) - (80%) water to Pakistan

Implications of Water Scarcity

(1) (21) cities will run out of water by 2020 with no drinking water (CWMI report)

(2) Agriculture - Productivity by (12%) for kharif, (4%) for rabi

(3) Water Quality - low water in aquifer cause uranium poisoning in Punjab

(4) Water Wars - Between states ~~and~~ (Mahadayi dispute) and international.

(5) Droughts - Chennai drought of 2019 and even in Himachal Pradesh.

Replenishment of traditional water bodies like Kuhl in HP, and Surangam in Tamil Nadu can help. Also, Dublin strategies will help to achieve SDG 6 on water.

39

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20. How are plateaus formed? Also, briefly discuss the features of the Deccan plateau and its economic significance. **(250 words) 15**

पठार का निर्माण कैसे होता है? साथ ही, दक्कन के पठार की विशेषताओं और इसके आर्थिक महत्व की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।

Plateaus are slightly raised "table-top flatlands", which are plains on top. India has around 40% of its land area in various plateaus eg: Deccan Plateau Chotanagpur Plateau, Hazaribagh etc

Process of formation

There are two types of plateaus -
(1) volcanic (2) Block

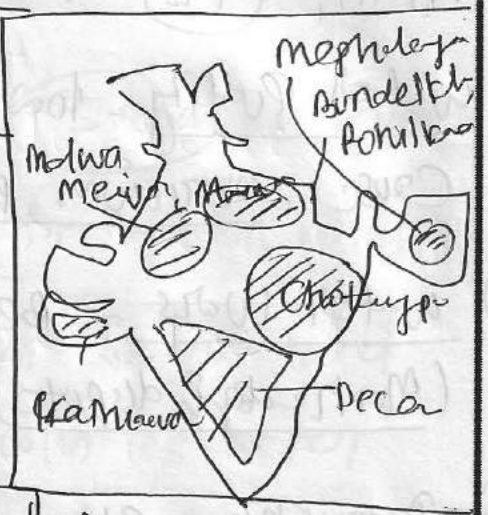

fig1: India's plateau cover

Volcanic plateau formation

(1) Release of lava through faults, which solidifies.

(2) viscous - low on basalt & grephite causes increase in height

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(3) fixed structures with high altitude

eg: Deccan Traps of India

Block plateau formation

(1) Sheer stress on bedrock causing faulting

(2) Horst moves upwards & Graben moves low.

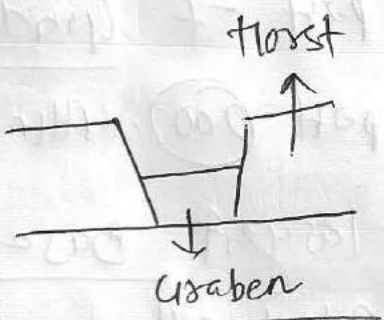

fig 2: faulting

(3) Raised areas as plateau.

eg. Satpura and Vindhya Plateau

features of Deccan Plateau

(1) Divided into four parts –

(1) central highland - eg: MP

(2) Deccan Trap. eg: Andhra Telangana Plateau

(3) western Ghats. eg: Mahabaleshwar

(4) Eastern Ghats. eg: coromandel, Circars

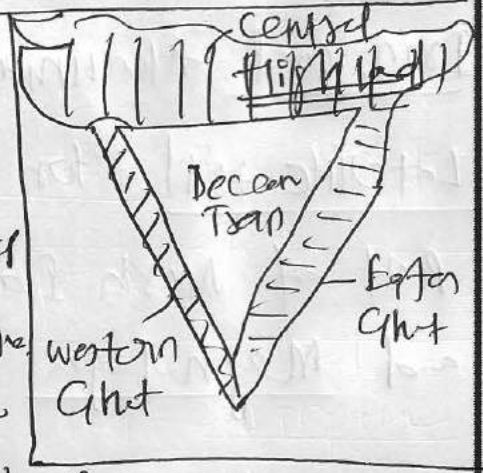

fig 3: Deccan Plateau

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(2) Slightly raised on western part, tilting towards 500M, East.

(3) Breakup of Deccan at Bhima fault

(4) part of Gondwanaland, as Indo-Australian part (200) million years ago.

(5) largest Basalt Flood plains of Black soil.

Economic significance

(1) Black soil agriculture - Sugarcane & cotton in Maharashtra.

(2) Minerals - Dharwar Rock system for Iron, coal, Aluminium -

(3) Laterite soil for brick-making.

(4) part of North-East upto Karbi Anglong and Meghalaya with hye rainfall.

Geographically & Economically, Deccan forms a very significant part of India.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	Harish Parashar		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	214438
Center	online	Date	5 Jan 2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जानें चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

9AM

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

50

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the need to strengthen the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to tackle the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग को सशक्त बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

National commission for SC (NCSC) is a ~~stat~~ constitutional body that acts as the "guardian of rights and welfare" of SC under Art 338.

Problems faced by SC

(1) Caste based violence (CBV) - 2016 Una flogging and Hathras rape case.

(2) poverty - (27%) against (22%) for average.

(3) under-representation in jobs - (15%) in govt jobs reservation, (<1%) in private

(4) Malnutrition - higher hunger due to Aadhar failure.

(5) Dalit Entrepreneurship - <1% Dalit CEOs

(6) Dalit Assertion - Incoherent by Bhim Sena & BSP.

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Need to strengthen NCSC

(1) political appointment - by ACC cabinet committee, on political consideration

(2) Advisory powers only - not mandatory despite being constitutional body

(3) Lack of use - of "civil court" like power in the NCSC provisions under Art 338

(4) Reduced jurisdiction on Army and para-military forces

(5) ~~No~~ Duplicity of jurisdiction with NHRC etc.

2nd ARC has recommended standardisation of NCSC with NCST, NCBC, NHRC etc in appointment and application filing for better synergy. A M Ahmadi committee recommendation for jurisdictional lapses can be used too.

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2. Does the Representation of People's Act ensure an effective mechanism against criminalization of politics in India? Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
क्या लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण के विरूद्ध एक प्रभावी तंत्र सुनिश्चित करता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

According to ADR 46% of India's politicians have pending cases, with 29% having heinous serious criminal cases and 0.5% in jail.

RPA Act 1950 and RPA Act 1951 have provisions against criminalization of politics.

Criminalization of politics in India
- Entry of criminal background "bahubali"
- Wealth in expensive elections 1 & 7th (maximum in world)
- Delay Tactics for justice
- winnability of candidate

RPA provisions and its effectiveness

① Sec 8 - Automatic disqualification on imprisonment over two years.

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- ineffective since all "judicial remedies exhaustion" proviso.
- But Lily Thomas Case has ensured disqualification at any stge.

(2) Disqualification only at conviction stge - Not initially at "charge sheet stge"

(3) Results Manipulation - Muscle & Money power by criminals used to delay judgement.

(4) Sec 29 - Party registration power to ECI and not to de-register.

(5) Sec 126 - Of "silent period" before election, not cover "hate speech" by criminals.

(6) Sec 10A - filing expenses by candidate alone and not party expenses, used by criminals.

2nd ARC recommended disqualification at ~~charge~~ chargesheet stge powers to ECI with protection.

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IS

3. Discuss the challenges that are being faced by Gram Nyayalayas in their effective functioning. **(150 words) 10**
ग्राम न्यायालयों द्वारा प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने में सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Gram Nyayalayas are alternative modes of justice through "mobile courts" under "Gram Nyayalaya Act" to ensure effective access to justice.

features
- → Mobile courts
- → Presence at grassroot level for villages
- → Effective scrutiny by Session & District court
- → Absence of procedural rigidities

Challenges faced by Gram Nyayalaya

① Ineffective mechanism – appellations by Gram Nyayalaya for almost 60% of cases at District level.

② Insufficient number – Not present in majority of states.

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(3) functioning – Not follow Evidence Act, CrPC or Civil Procedure Code, but only "natural justice", which limits its acceptability.

(4) Chairpersons and members – appointed on ad-hoc basis by state government on District Judge, and not institutionalised

⇒ old bureaucrats and retired judicial staff appointed, not judges etc.

(5) Absence of enforcing mechanisms – no contempt power or power over district administration

Gram Nyayalyas can be very effective in "moral justice" under Art 39A provided structural infirmities (above) are solved and applied to all states.

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4. Explain the rationale behind setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms' in ensuring effective decision making in the governance of the country.
(150 words) 10

देश के शासन में प्रभावी निर्णयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'वैकल्पिक तंत्र' स्थापित करने का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Alternative Mechanisms have been used for privatisation of government PSUs such as Air India (AI) and now LIC, to enhance effective governance.

Alternative Mechanism features

1. Cabinet or Ministry led body.
2. Flexibility of experts or academicians
3. used for important decisions like PSU privatisation or bank mergers
   eg: AI, LIC privatisation
4. wide views are garnered
5. outside legislative accountability

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Rationale and impact on governance effectiveness

(1) smaller weildly body - against large size of council of Ministers upto (15%) of parliament size (75 members)

(2) flexibility - in structure and approach
eg: Including ~~govt~~ private bodies, NGOs, trade unions.

(3) Plenary powers - same as cabinet

(4) Responsive decisions - faster decision making against parliamentary committees which are active only during sessions

Alternative Mechanisms also suffer from challenges like lack of parliamentary control etc. They must, however, be made a room for large decision making.

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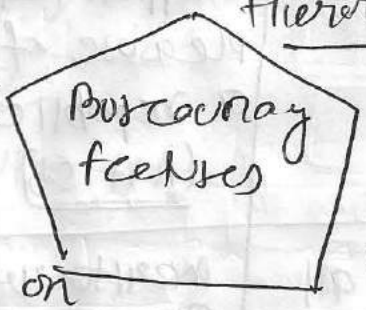
5. The relationship between bureaucracy and democracy is both paradoxical and complementary. Comment. **(150 words) 10**
नौकरशाही और लोकतंत्र के बीच संबंध विरोधाभासी और अनुपूरक दोनों हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Bureaucracy is a hierarchical, rationally devised organisation that takes decisions based on rules and regulations. It started only recently with the rise of large scale democratic nation-states.

India's bureaucracy started in 1793 and after independence under AA 309-312.



Relation with democracy

Paradoxical

① Appointment Mode - Democracy based on "popular electorate" but bureaucracy appointed

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(2) Democracy involves decentralized power, while bureaucracy has centralized power

(3) Democracy promotes equality, bureaucracy on hierarchy.

(4) Democracy allows socio-political inputs as natural, bureaucracy acts as medium to provide

Complementarity

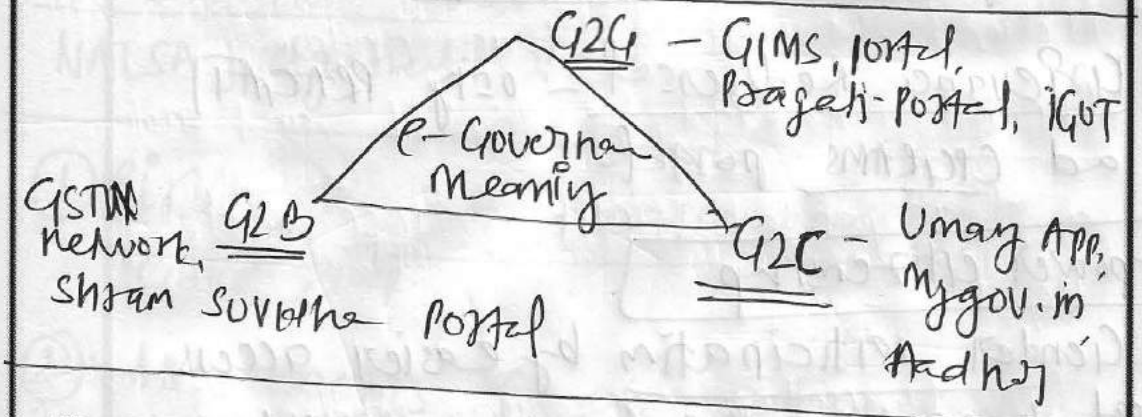
	Democracy	Bureaucracy
(1)	Decisions taken for people	Decisions implemented for people
(2)	Republican appointed by people	Appointed on pleasure of president a republican head (Art 53)
(3)	social mobility for all	meritocratic appointment (Art 315-323)
(4)	Political Executive (Art 73)	Permanent Executive (Art 309)

2nd ARC and Hota Committee give an "input-output framework" where power is divided between political & permanent executive

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. By transforming the way governments work and reinventing people's participation in the democratic process, e-governance empowers the citizen in multiple ways. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**
सरकारों के काम करने के तरीके में परिवर्तन और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में लोगों की भागीदारी का पुनर्निर्माण करके, ई-शासन अनेक प्रकार से नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

E-governance is the application of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) in government processes, decision-making, interaction and implementation. It started in India in 2006 formally as NeGP.



Transforming government functioning

1. Scalability – using cloud infrastructure 'Meghraj' for government offerings
2. Replicability – Easier modification of government services. Eg: Citizen Charter Scheme

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(3) Accessibility – 24x7 access to all govt information and services.
eg: UIDAI website

Reinvents people participation

(1) online form submissions & other services.
eg: Umang App for over 2000 services

(2) Democratic Governance – social Audits & other information on websites.
Eg: FCI Annual reports

(3) Grievance Redressal – using PRAGATI and CPGRAMS portal.

Empower citizenship

(1) Gender participation by easier access at home. eg. AP MeeSeva Model

(2) Female farmers – Karnataka Digitization of land records.

(3) PWD accessible website by NIC

E-Kranti Report suggests mobile & cloud as automatic channels with people participation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 dilutes the spirit of Supreme Court's NALSA judgement towards self-determination of gender. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

उभयलिंगी व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 लिंग के आत्मनिर्धारण के प्रति उच्चतम न्यायालय के नालसा (NALSA) निर्णय की भावना को कमजोर करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

NALSA judgement gave identification of transgenders and inter-sex members of LGBTQ community after a long haul of justice. Transgenders Act 2019 was enacted to legislative sanction to these rights.

NALSA judgement features

(1) Right to self determination to LGBTQ group.

(2) All benefits of OBC category be extended

(3) Gender-sensitive forms - eg. ECI categories of "Third gender".

(4) Right to inclusion and stay at home against abandonment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Right against conversion therapies and sex-normalisation surgeries (Arun Kumar Case)

Duties by Transgender act

(1) District screening committee (DSC) by DM to give certificates for identification.

(2) No reservations principle like OBCs

(3) National council on Transgenders (NCTP) headed by MoSJE and not a transgender, unlike NCSC and NCST.

(4) Sex-Normative surgeries financial support

Yogyakarta Principles identity self recognition as the only legitimate form which should be extended under Art 21.

41

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The worthwhile goal of Universal Health Coverage can be achieved by declaring the right to health as a fundamental right. Comment.
(150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को एक मूल अधिकार घोषित करके सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के सार्थक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Universal Health coverage (UHC) is the universal provision of health facilities as a minimum package, free of cost to all citizens.

Presently, Right to health is a Directive principle under Art 47 and not a fundamental Right

Worthwhile Goal of UHC – need

1. only 1.3% of GDP on health by government
2. 2.3% GDP out of pocket (OOP) expenditure by public.
3. leads to poverty, since insurance penetration only 1% (non-life) & 2% (life)
4. Health statistics – 32 IMR against 6 in OECD

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Impact of Right to health declaration as fundamental Right on UHC

① Primary Health Centres (PHCs) - to be refurbished as Health & wellness Centre.

② Increase GDP percentage to 2.5%, declared under National Health Policy 2017.

③ Increase use of allopathic medicine & doctors over quackery.

④ Better, Healthy population - Can add 2% to GDP growth by right policy (world bank).

⑤ Stronger ~~[illegible]~~ legislative backing - like RTE lead to RTE Act under Art 21A.

Hence, UHC is a worthwhile goal under SDG 3 and Art 47, also declared under Addis Ababa Convention for healthy population

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Indian Diaspora in the Gulf countries is an asset beset with multiple challenges. Comment. **(150 words) 10**
खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय डायस्पोरा अनेक चुनौतियों से घिरी एक परिसंपत्ति है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Indian diaspora is around 1.75 crore in the world, of which around 60% is in Gulf countries.

Indian diaspora to Gulf background
- Oil boom of 1960s
- Skilled labourers & engineers to lay pipelines
- Semi-skilled workers in oilfy mines
- Domestic help as women

Asset Diaspora

1. Remittances - Around $30 B annually. largest to any country
2. Diplomatic Relations - Better UAE and Saudi Arabia relations, used as leverage during negotiations.

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(3) Investment as diasporan philanthropy
eg. Akashganga project by NRIs.

(4) Skilled remittances - oil engineers of Saudi set up and work in Jamnagar oil refineries.

Challenges

(1) Kafala law - sponsored employment leads to lower wages and rights exploitation.

(2) Nitaqat laws - Saudization of jobs leading to massive unemployed repatriates.

(3) Domestic worker exploitation - women sexual abuse, abandonment etc.

(4) Islamic radicalization by wahabism - causes Kasargod Module of Kerala

LM Singvi Committee recommended welfare Repatriation fund (WRF) for stranded / exploited labourers in Gulf diaspora

55

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10. Briefly outline the genesis and functioning of World Food Programme (WFP). Also highlight its contribution to India's effort in addressing the issue of hunger and malnutrition. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) की उत्पत्ति और कार्यप्रणाली की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भूख और कुपोषण की समस्या को दूर करने के भारत के प्रयासों में इसके योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

World food Programme (WFP) is UNO's "hunger combat arm" and "world's largest humanitarian agency" that received Nobel Peace Prize 2020 for its efforts

Genesis

① food & Agricultural organisation (FAO) setup WFP as its parent org in 1980s.

② Support by UNCTAD and UNDP in financing

③ setup of local arms by WFP in Africa & Asia.

functioning

① Around 80% voluntary donations by philanthropic measures.

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(2) 10 Cr of 70 Cr hungry people in the world fed by WFP.

(3) Special presence in war stricken countries - Yemen, Syria

(4) Disaster Response in 2015 Nepal Earthquake etc.

India contributions by WFP

(1) Disaster like in 2008 Kosi floods

(2) Promote "Green Agriculture Mycet" with FAO.

(3) Policy inputs to ICDS, MDM etc.

WFP should increase its financial independence using impact bonds and govt membership fees.

9:00

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11. Action against civil society groups is seen as shrinking space for dissent by some while others point out to the imperatives of merit based action against certain groups. Examine with examples. **(250 words) 15**

कुछ लोगों द्वारा नागरिक समाज समूहों के विरूद्ध कार्रवाई को असहमति के लिए कम होती स्वीकार्यता के रूप में देखा जाता है, जबकि अन्य लोग कतिपय समूहों के विरूद्ध गुणावगुण आधारित कार्रवाई की अनिवार्यता की ओर इंगित करते हैं। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

Civil society organisations (CSOs) are social groups which seek to bring development by utilizing "social capital" (ability of people to work together for common goals).

Actions have been taken by government against CSOs, like cancellation of 6.6 k licences of NGOs in 2019-20. This has been seen as both positive and negative light.

Recent Actions taken again CSOs

1. Cancellation of license - 6.6 k by Ministry of Home Affairs
2. FCRA foreign fund regulations tightening
3. CBI Raids - Amnesty International, Greenpeace etc.

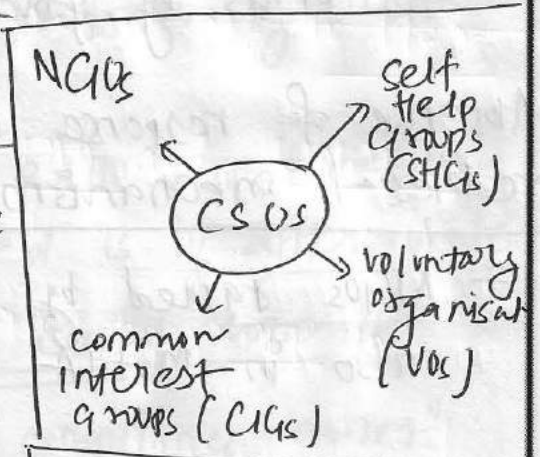

Fig: Types of CSOs

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Shrinking space for dissent

(1) Action mostly against Human Rights groups. eg: compassion international on charges of conversion.

(2) Action against groups critical of government
eg: Amnesty International against AFSPA violations was shut down

(3) funding cuts by government, claiming foreign influence.
eg: Less than 1K NGOs received funds by government in 2019-20

(4) Absence of response or grievance redressal mechanism by NGOs
- NGOs failed by MoHA, and appellate also in MoHA

(5) ~~Absence~~ Action against environmental groups.
eg: Greenpeace accused government of carbon emissions & N_2 footprints

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Merit based action against groups

① Terror funding by foreign countries as proxy war.
eg: Riyadh Group funded SIMI.

② Money laundering by using FCRA provisions, using Gift clause.

③ Absence of accountability mechanisms
eg: Muzaffarpur shelter home rape case, run by NGO.

④ Anti-Developmentalist stances.
eg: Jaitapur protests by USA groups

Hence, CSOs have had positive and negative influences and the need is to differentiate between the two. Vijay Kumar committee suggests "staggered compliance norms" for this.

14

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12. Discuss the implications associated with the Prime Minister's Office acting as the most powerful office due to its formidable influence in policymaking in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में नीति-निर्माण में अपने अत्यधिक प्रभाव के कारण प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करने से संबद्ध निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India is a Parliamentary Democracy model where PM office (PMO) is the "real head of the government" aiding and advising President under Article 74.

It has become the most powerful office in India.

PMO influence in policy making in India

advice → President
→ PM
→ Co Ministers
→ selection and direction

(1) leader of the cabinet and council of Ministers under Art 74

(2) Furnish info to President under Art 78.

tyl: PMO role framework

(3) Defence policy Making as leader of National security council (NSC)

(4) Head of Cabinet Committees. eg: Economic Committee

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(5) Leadership of House of People

(6) Head of Appointment committee (ACC) of major constitutional and statutory posts. eg: CAG, Election Commissioner etc.

Implications – Bad

(1) Cabinet Dictatorship – Lead all formulation of policy and laws in parliament
eg: J&K Reorganization Act, 2019

(2) Summoning and Proroguing of House – Determined by President on PMO advise under Art 83.

(3) Centralization of power – lack of effective delegation of power to all Ministerial offices.
eg: Economic decisions by PMO, not Minister of Finance

(4) Weak parliamentary procedures – Eg: Parliamentary committees not function

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Good

(1) Effective decision making in swift manner.
eg: Rafale case by Diplomatic channel

(2) Efficient Action of council of Ministers (CoM) and discipline.

(3) Lack of Representation of public will since appointed by people

(4) Checks & Balance against "Judicial Adventurism" under Article 145

Hence, PMO role is essential in a democracy. but, there needs to be effective check such as strengthening of Lokpal like in sweden or shadow cabinet of UK.

15

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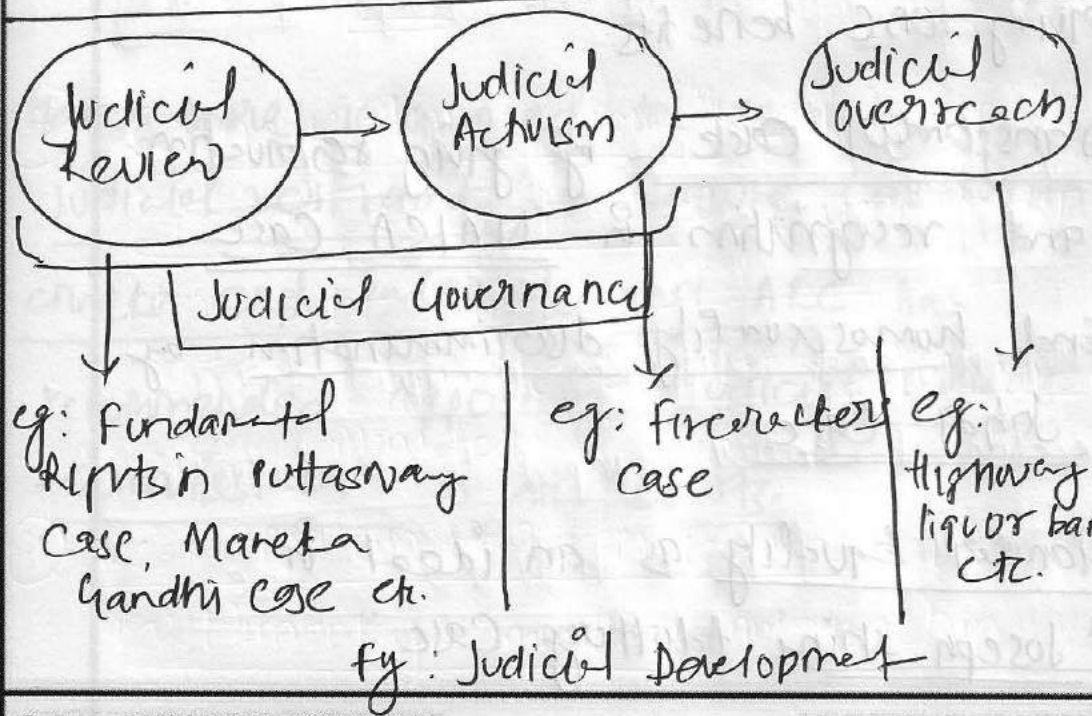
13. While judiciary's efforts to infuse accountability in the functioning of government institutions and engender human rights jurisprudence demonstrate the importance of judicial governance, it also leads to concerns around judicial overreach. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ सरकारी संस्थानों के कार्यकरण में जवाबदेही का संचार करने और मानवाधिकार न्यायशास्त्र उत्पन्न करने का न्यायपालिका का प्रयास न्यायिक शासन का महत्व प्रदर्शित करता है, वहीं यह न्यायिक अतिक्रमण के चतुर्दिक चिंताओं को भी जन्म देता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian judiciary is an integrated body under Art 145, that serves as "custodian of the constitution" and "Guarantor of fundamental Rights"

It has twin role to ensure judicial governance" and "judicial review", but it has recently entered into "judicial overreach" & overstepping into executive/legislative domain



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Importance of Judicial Governance

(A) In Rule Accountability

(1) Judicial Review of legality of Parliamentary Acts eg: NJAC case.

(2) RTI Act upholding in certain cases eg: Electoral Reforms in ADR case
Lily Thomas case

(3) Executive Action check eg: "Maneka Gandhi case" on freedom to travel.

Human Rights Jurisprudence

(1) PWD case - "Ashok Bhandari case" for giving OBC benefits

(2) Transgender case - by giving reservation and recognition in NALSA case

(3) End homosexuality discrimination by Johar case

(4) Gender Equality as an ideal in "Joseph Shine Adultery case".

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Judicial overreach

① overstepping judicial domain - into executive domain.
eg: Highway liquor ban.

② Constitutional Morality - Arbitrary and non-defined contours.
eg: Sabrimala Case

③ Judicial reluctance to enter into RTI framework - only CJI under Shubhash Agarwal Case

④ Judicial Dictatorship - NJAC case to refuse executive prerogative under Art 124

Hence, there is a need to enforce "judicial restraint" to ensure Constitutional checks and balances. 2nd ARC has recommended appointing "Judicial Ethics Commissioner" in all courts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The power to punish for contempt of court is necessary for the administration of justice. Critically analyse. **(250 words) 15**

न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन के लिए आवश्यक है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Contempt of court is the provision for supreme (or High) courts to punish an individual for "scandalizing the dignity of court" under Article 129 (215).

Features of contempt provision

1. civil contempt - of wilfully ignoring the judicial pronouncements
2. criminal contempt - to scandalize the court by attack on judges personally
3. Legislative backing by Contempt of courts Act.
4. Honest and criticism in good faith excluded under "imputations of truth" provision (Arundhati Roy case"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Necessity of contempt power for administration of justice

Yes, needed

① Judicial independence - to ensure no encroachment on "judge's personal effects" under Art 145.

② Executive influence - by wrongful accusation or criticism against unfavourable decisions.
eg: Indira Gandhi case on election

③ Judicial insulation - from "media trials" and fake news by journalists.
eg: Recent case on odisha journalist

④ Honest and objective criticism is allowed freely under Arundhati Roy Case

Not, needed

① Judges should gain respect for quality of decisions and not through punitive power

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) opacity in judge appointment and other functioning - criticism needed for reforms

(3) Accountability - Non popularly appointed under Art 124. Hence, shouldn't on force dictats.

Mulgaonkar principles that judicial myesty "is not a fragile flower" should be understood. US tradition of no action on smaller criticism like judges personal life should be followed as higher standard of contempt.

46

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are the legal concerns associated with custodial violence? Discuss the challenges in curbing such incidents. Also, suggest some ways to address this issue. **(250 words) 15**

अभिरक्षा में हिंसा से संबद्ध विधिक चिंताएं क्या हैं? ऐसी घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Accordiy to National commission against Torture (NCAT), 12,000 cases of custodial violence were registered in 2010-2020, out of which only 300 were prosecuted and 36 policemen remanded.

custodial violence types

- custodial deaths
  eg: Tooth Kuti father-son duo
- custodial rape
  eg: Mathura case
- custodial Third Degree
- other violence, eg: cigarette butt marks

legal concerns with custodial violence

(1) Right to life with dignity under Art 21 is violated

(2) Right to protection in case of custody under Art 20 is violated

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Civil and political rights under UN Convention ICCPR is violated

(4) Criminal action under CrPC sec 176 on custodial torture and deaths.

(5) Against right to free and fair trial under Hussainara Khatoon case

Challenges in curbing

(1) Lack of awareness on legal rights
- only (74%) population is literate

(2) FIR reluctance by police against its own members.

(3) Impunity by policemen - only (36) punished out of 12000 alleged case

(4) Media not allowed in police precincts

(5) NALSA lawyers - not present in every police station.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Police Complaints Authority (PCA) established in only (5) states, despite 'Prakash Singh' directive

ways to address

(1) Increase police appointment - from (119) per lakh (now) to (222) per lakh (UNODC) to reduce work burden

(2) PCA creation in every state, at district

(3) one NALSA lawyer appointed per 30 convicts (Amitava Roy Committee)

(4) creation of Police Establishment Board (PEB) for sensitization of police (Vineet Narain Case)

Hence, it is essential to end custodial violence to enhance rights of convicts under ATT 2021 and ICCPCR to which India is committed. Convention Against Torture (CAT) must also be ratified.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Civil society interventions, ranging from confrontation to engagement with the government, have played an important role in ushering transparency and accountability in governance in India. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

सरकार के साथ टकराव से लेकर जुड़ाव तक सिविल सोसाइटी के हस्तक्षेपों ने भारत में शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का सूत्रपात करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil societies seek to develop the society through utilizing social capital, which is ability of people to work for long term goals.

Their interaction with government have been dualistic - confrontational and cooperational.

CSO Interventions

confrontation

1. Civil Movements —
   1.1 Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) led by Medha Patekar
   1.2 farmers protest led by Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU)
   1.3 MKSS Agitation for RTI Act 2005.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Social Movements - Against social issues. eg: Gulabi Gang on domestic violence & govt inaction.

(3) Reports on activities - Amnesty International on AFSPA violations.

Engagement

(1) Disaster Management - OXFAM in relief during 2008 Bihar floods

(2) Research - CSE on issues such as green crackers, water quality etc.

(3) Think Tanks - ORF to organise Raisina Dialogue.

Role in ushering better governance

Transparency

(1) RTI provisions on MKSS Agitations.

(2) Electoral reforms - ADR case on election application to declare income

(3) PDS and using RTI to social audit by Parivartan.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Accountability

(1) YUVA action gainst Mumbai slum demolition

(2) Confronting on lack of accountable and misleading government reports
eg: SEWA on women participation

(3) Rights of women, children and LGBTQ
eg: Lakshmi Aggarwal case on Acid attack survivors.

(4) Kisan Mukti Morcha (KMM) protests on MSP.

There needs to be a synergy between CSOs and governance for checks and balances on each other. Engagement should be increased as per National Policy on voluntary organisations and creating shadow cabinet of NGOs like in Kerala

07

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. When it comes to hunger, India faces the paradox of plenty. Discuss. Also suggest ways in which this concern can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

जब भुखमरी की बात आती है, भारत को प्रचुरता के विरोधाभास का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए, जिनके माध्यम से इस चिंता का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

India ranks 94 out of 107 on welthungerhilfe's Global Hunger Index (GHI). At the same time, it is also world's largest producer of milk, meat, and 2nd on rice, wheat etc

Hunger prevalence in India

① Lack of nutrition — 1/3rd of world's stunted children in India

② Wasting and underweight — 35% & 25% respectively of all Indian children.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) women anemic - 50%, 27% severe anemic

(4) Tribals food accessibility - Aadhar authentication failure at 10%.
- poverty rate of ~~SC~~ STs at 47%

(5) Access to migrant labours - No portability of food.

Plenty of food

(1) Increased production from 50 MT (1951) to 300 MT (2019) for cereals

(2) 302 MT of horticulture products

(3) Largest producer of milk since 1990s.

Cause for Plenty Paradox

(1) Distributional channels - Rs. 92,000 Cr worth of food wasted every year due to supply chain failure

(2) Exclusion from PDS - PVTGs tribals

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

migrant labourers and displaced tribals

(3) Food Allocation - mostly cereals which are nutritionally empty (Hidden hunger)

(4) Eating habits - obesity increased from (2%) (2011) to (2.6%) (2019)

Measures

(1) Shift to "nutrition security" - Biofortification - in of Golden rice, wheat with iron etc.

(2) Nutri-Millets - to be promoted in MDM and PDS.

(3) Lactating Mothers - "Janani Suraksha Code" for infants.

(4) Nutri-surveillance Mission - to evaluate hunger indicators at district level by ANM & AASHA.

India is committed to "zero hunger" under SDG2 and good health status of all citizens under Art 47 for ending the plenty paradox

19

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What is the role of wage employment in alleviating poverty? How is the MGNREGA different from the earlier Wage Employment Programmes in India? **(250 words) 15**

निर्धनता उन्मूलन में मजदूरी रोजगार की क्या भूमिका है? मनरेगा (MGNREGA) भारत में पहले के मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से कैसे भिन्न है?

MGNREGA is world's largest "wage employment guarantee" scheme that provides direct employment to (7 Cr) people and support to (13 Cr) households (world Bank)

India's poverty Alleviation structure

- Wage Employment
  - Self Employment
  - Skilled or unskilled job guarantee
- Food security under NFSA

Role of wage employment in alleviating poverty

(1) wage supply - Against non-wage systems like 'jajmani' for buying power

(2) Provide jobs in seasonal unemployment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

like after sowing in agriculture.

(3) Skilled dependency - Provide jobs even to unskilled / semi-skilled, since (95%) of India in non-formal skills.

(4) Informal sector - (85%) people like street vendors also support income.

(5) Secondary effects - Creation of durable public assets eg roads, rails which boost transport sector, tourism etc.

Earlier wage employment programs → Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Rural Mission (JNNURSM)

→ Village level schemes

→ Self employment schemes

Difference between MGNREGA and other schemes

(1) Rights based job guarantee - against paternalistic JNNURM.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Gender balance – 33% of all jobs for woman.

(3) Skill requirement – Available for both unskilled and semi skilled in rural areas

(4) Wage - Material Ratio – set at 40%, means more funds for wages.

(5) Scale – Rs. 72,000 Crore in 2018-19 on MGNREGA spend much larger than before.

2nd ARC has recommended shifting to "piece rate" from "time rate" for wage calculation and same day settlement of dues for making MGNREGA more effective in wage employment.

29

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. China's aggressiveness in recent times presents not only challenges to India but also opportunities to strengthen itself internationally and domestically. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हाल के दिनों में चीनी आक्रामकता न केवल भारत के लिए चुनौतियां खड़ी करती है बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू स्तर पर अपने आपको सशक्त बनाने का अवसर भी प्रदान करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

China's irrational irredentism for border aggressiveness was recently seen in Ladakh dispute, Doklam crisis and in Nine-dash line in South China sea.

This creates challenges & opportunities for India.

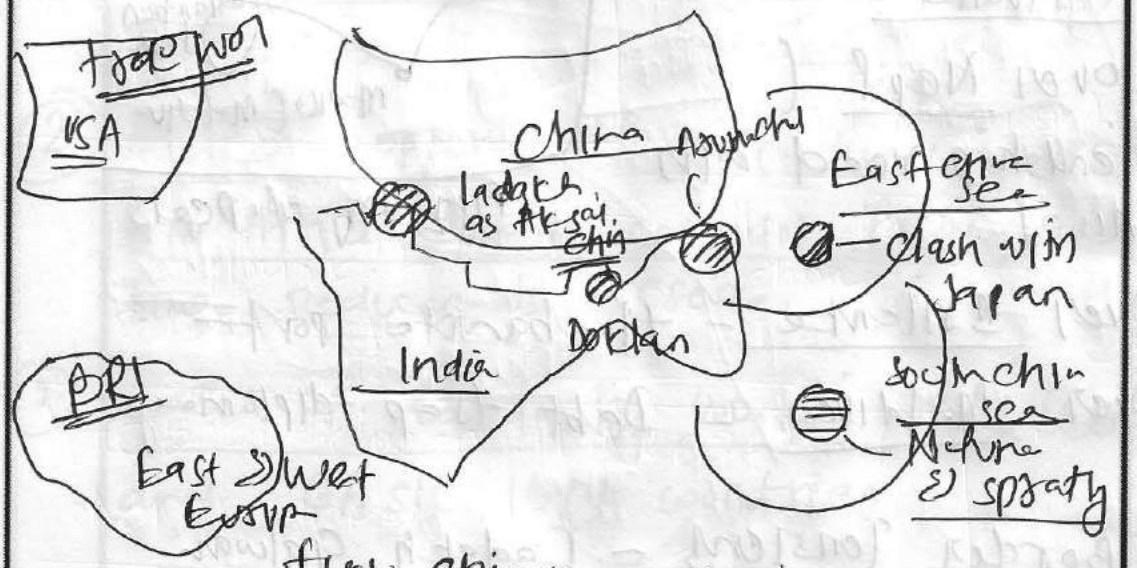

fig1: China's aggressiveness

Also seen in international platforms like Blocking Masud Azhar at UNSC etc

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Challenges for India

① Belt & Road Initiative (BRI) - China's Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) trespasses Pak occupied Kashmir (PoK) a threat to sovereignty

② Encirclement of India
- using string of pearls shown in fig 2

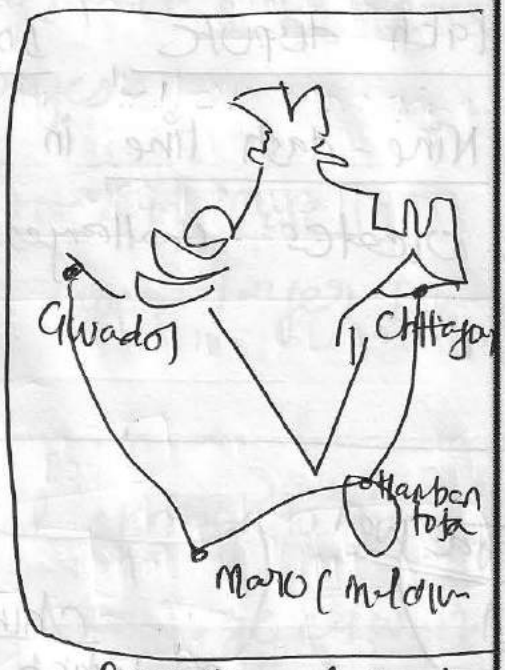

fig 2: string of pearls

③ Weakens India's influence
- over Nepal (friendship road with China)
- over Srilanka - Hambantota port
- over Maldives - Debt trap diplomacy

④ Border Tensions - Ladakh Galwan valley dispute and Pangong Tso river.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

opportunities – Domestically

① Support to debt traps countries for support – ($1.4 B) to Maldives Sri lanka

② strengthen Bhutan ties – still outside BRI and SOF.

③ Regional superpower status – against unilateral chinese incursions.

International

① US partnership – in Indo-Pacific as "strategic partner" & Blue Dot Network. Quad etc.

② Africa support – Through India – Japan Asia Africa Growth corridor (AAGC) as China reduces its presence.

③ leader of developing world – BRICS, SCO and BASIC, IBSA countries

India shouldn't, however let myopic hostility cloud its long-term interests & must build coherence with China as well.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Trade and connectivity hold the key for India to better engage its neighbours. Examine the opportunities and challenges in South Asia in this context. **(250 words) 15**

व्यापार और कनेक्टिविटी, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोसियों से बेहतर तरीके से जुड़ने का सामर्थ्य रखती है। इस संदर्भ में दक्षिण एशिया में अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

India engages its neighbours through its "Neighbourhood first policy" based on 3C – Culture, connectivity and commerce. This holds the key for better engagement and becoming "regional super power"

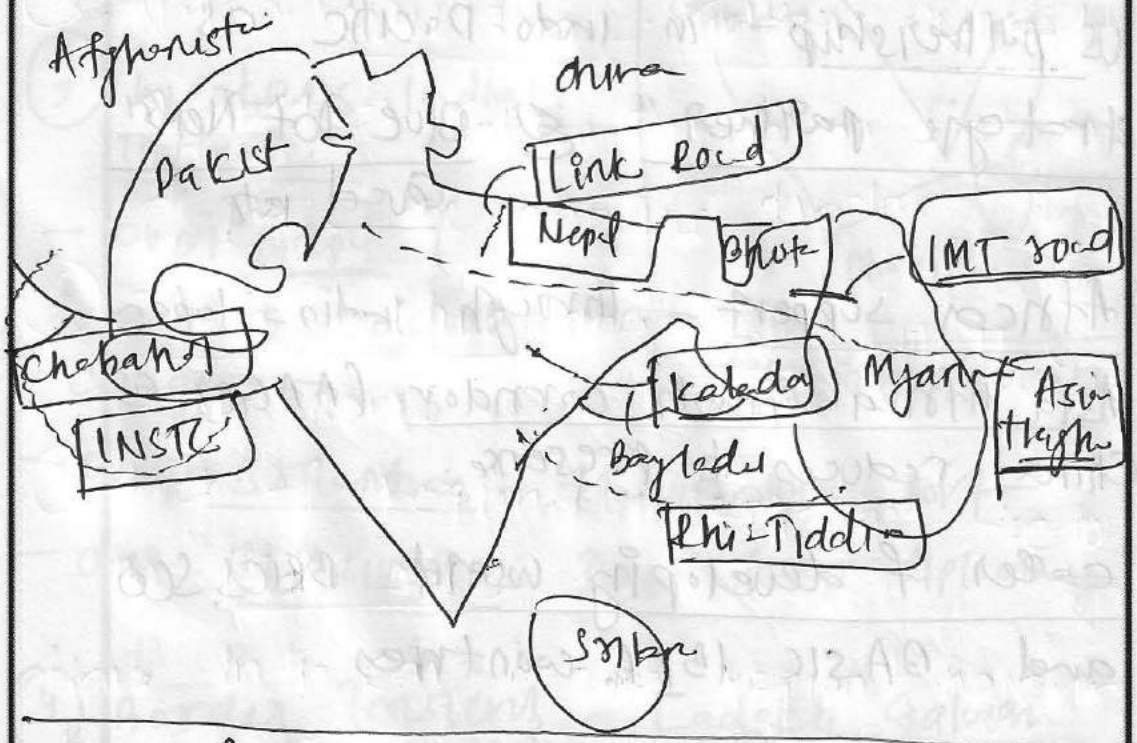

fig 1: Major Trade and connectivity Routes for India in South Asia

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Trade and connectivity as key for better engagement

(1) lowest integration - only (5%) regional trade in India. (35%) in ASEAN.

(2) SAFTA inactive - Negotiated in 2006, not used due to Indo-Pak

(3) Border Haats - only (4), all with Bangladesh only.

Opportunities

(1) India as regional power - "Gujral Doctrine" has built good stature of India.

(2) International Consensus - building of Asian Highway (AH), INSTC and Chabahar as interest in greater trade

(3) SAARC - founded in 1985 and represents all South Asian powers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Strategic location - India on "Gulf - Malacca Sea route" as major power.

(5) Naval influence - India's participation in I-RMN and Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) at IFC

Challenges

(1) Infrastructure - only 600 km border roads on 15000 km border

(2) Narco-Terrorism - Golden crescent on West & Golden triangle on East, in disguise as genuine trade.

(3) SAARC inactive since 2014, BIMSTEC active now.

(4) Lack of regional integration due to no FTA rules.

Hence India can become regional hegemon by investing a local BRI-lite network through its IDEAS financing scheme to build trade & connectivity.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1419)

Name of Candidate	Harsh Parashar		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	214438
Center	online	Date	5 Jan 2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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9	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

2 PM

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Highlighting the issues associated with power discoms in India, discuss whether privatizing discoms can help in this regard. (150 words) 10

भारत में विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉम्स) से जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या डिस्कॉम्स के निजीकरण से इस संबंध में सहायता मिल सकती है।

India has 23% of ATnC losses to DISCOMs, which make it one of the highest in the world and low profitability to them.

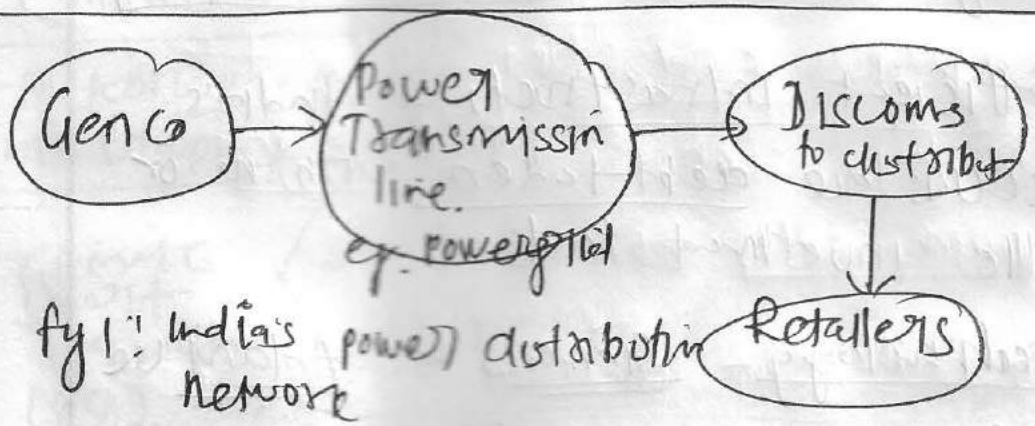


fig 1: India's power distribution network

Issues with DISCOMs

(1) Power purchase Agreement (PPA) renegotiation - After Renewable sources achieved parity in 2014.

(2) Tariff inflexibility - setup by CERC and SERC, not DISCOM

(3) ATnC loss - 23% due to ~~low~~ stealing, power diversion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) OA policy - for open Access consumers (over 1 MW) to relocate frequently causing local variability.

Privatisation of DISCOM

Benefits

(1) Price Regulation - market suitable changes such as tariff - flexi policy

(2) Efficient infrastructure - India's DISCOMs are debt-laden with no or little investment funds.

(3) Technology - Siemens or Adani use modern copper-wired infra.

No

(1) Tariff regulation main cause. Cannot be solved by privatisation.

(2) lack of interest by private sector

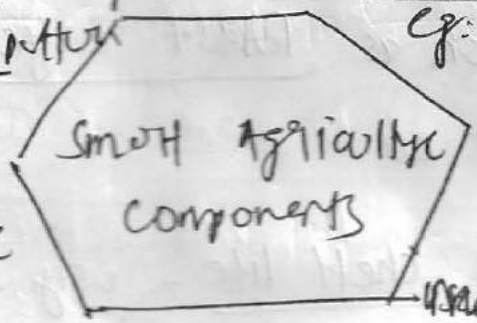
(3) No competition due to public sector monopoly

Deepak Parikh Committee suggested to keep DISCOMs public & instead shift all OA users separate feeder for agriculture

56

2. Harnessing Smart Agriculture can potentially be a game-changer for farm productivity in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10
स्मार्ट कृषि का दोहन संभवतः भारत में कृषि उत्पादकता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has 140 mha of Net sown Area (NSA), which is maximum in world, but low productivity makes it below US and China on production output. This can be changed by smart Agriculture



Smart Agriculture for productivity in India

① Nutrient use Efficiency (NUE) – improve due to "precision agriculture"

② Mechanisation output – 40% India
95% USA

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Climate suitable interventions (CSI)
- such as plastic cover and mulching against deluge etc.

(4) Higher value cropping - shift from subsistence levels. Presently, (15%) India of agri-GDP, (40%) in China.

(5) Crop loss Reduction - using latest technology, such as Blast Dryer, raccoon sealing etc.

(6) Increase in shelf life - using right mix of irrigation and pesticide used.

(7) Climate Adaptability - Seeds like IRRI sahbhagidhan for drought etc.

Hence there is a need to shift to smart agriculture for "Evergreen Revolution" by agri-climatic-technology policy making

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Rather than focusing solely on quantity, inclusive growth concerns itself with the quality of growth. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

केवल परिमाण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के बजाय समावेशी विकास, संवृद्धि की गुणवत्ता के साथ भी अपना सरोकार रखता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Inclusive growth is a pattern of growth that integrates social equity with sustainable development for all section of society.

India's growth pattern is not inclusive as top (1%) have (57%) of total wealth, while bottom (50%) have only (2%) (Credit Suisse)

inclusive growth is quality over quantity

(1) Emphasizes redistribution - where lower (50%) get higher share

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Better taxation regime - progressive taxation, where lower wages are out
⇒ India's (33%) of tax is direct tax which has better redistribution, while indirect is regressive (eg: GST)

(3) Welfarism social security net - free provision of health & education
⇒ only (1.3%) GDP & (2.6%) in India

(4) Universal Basic Income - As a facet of equality. But will cost (8%) GDP

(5) Regionally equitable growth - NER get only (2%) of GDP, while (8%) area

(6) Social equality - untouchability, manual scavenging to end.

Kerala Model of high HDI even with low income should be followed by creating universal Basic Capital (UBC) Model.

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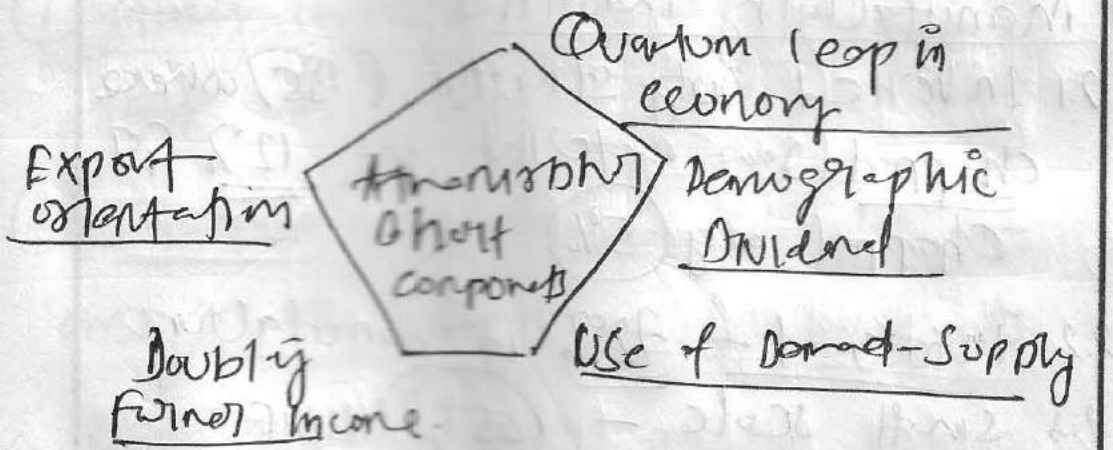
4. In the backdrop of Atmanirbhar Bharat, discuss the core areas crucial in export promotion for India to become a manufacturing hub.

(150 words) 10

आत्मनिर्भर भारत की पृष्ठभूमि में, भारत के लिए एक विनिर्माण केंद्र बनने हेतु निर्यात संवर्धन में महत्वपूर्ण मुख्य क्षेत्रों (कोर एरिया) की विवेचना कीजिए।

Atmanirbhar Bharat seeks to convert India into a manufacturing hub, being "self-reliant" for all its needs. It was launched as a scheme in background of COVID disruptions.



India's export status → 2% of global export, against (13%) of China

→ higher trade openness ratio (43%) against US (27%)

↓ Petroleum refinery, Pharma, Jewellery core sector

↓ MSME contribute (42%)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Core areas crucial for manufacturing hub

① Agriculture Industries - Processed Industries only (10%) of agri-GDP, (42%) in China

- Basmati production now at $4.5B and Marine food at $7B

- Need for supply chain as Rs 92,000 Cr worth of food lost.

② Manufacturing Industries

2.1 Inverted Duty structure (IDS) where chappal raw material get 12% GST, Chappal only (5%)

2.2 Informal - 72% in manufacturing

2.3 Small scale - (85%) MSME

③ Petrochemical - 227 MT need and (83%) import dependence

④ Jewellery ⇒ Leather lacking in tech

India should increase its Coastal Economic Zone (CEZ) for pooled manufacturing hub (NITI @ 75 report)

20

5. Arsenic pollution is becoming a severe environmental issue in India. Enumerating its various sources, discuss the consequences and measures to tackle it. (150 words) 10

आर्सेनिक प्रदूषण भारत में एक गंभीर पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा बनता जा रहा है। इसके विभिन्न स्रोतों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, इसके परिणामों और इससे निपटने के उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Arsenic (As) is a heavy-metal pollutant that is found usually in underground water and petroleum leachates

Sources of Arsenic

1. Mining Industry - "Spoilt tips" mine waste with hye As deposit.
2. IT EEE components - e-waste of over 25 KTn per day has hye As presence.
3. Geogenic Arsenic - Underground Aquifer rocks contain As.
4. Petroleum leachates - By tail pipe emissions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Consequences

1. Black foot Disease (BFD) due to central Nervous system (CNS) impact
2. Arsenic poisoning to children
3. Retarded mental growth in pregnant & lactating mother (PWLM) children
4. Impact on eyesight, skin lesions etc

Measures

1. Use of Arsenic free water by RO dispensers.
2. Arsenic removal by Activated Charcoal (AC) usage.
3. water purification - Effluent Treatment. Presently 23 MTL out of 62 MTL

India is committed to better health standards under AAT 47 and SDG3 to provide Arsenic-free water to all

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

25

6. The Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) can invigorate the renewable energy sector in India. Evaluate. (150 words) 10

ग्रीन टर्म अहेड मार्केट (GTAM) भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्रक को सुदृढ़ बना सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) is a proposed forward exchange where Renewable Energy (RE) will be traded through futures, derivatives and other instruments.

GTAM features

1. Electronic interface for buyers & suppliers
2. Futures and other derivatives sold or bought
3. SEBI regulations

Benefits to reinvigorate RE sector

① Price Hedging - Against flexible and shifting RE prices. Presently, around Rs 2.25/- per unit wind

② Price Realization - Market intelligence

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for more competition and reduce monopoly.

(3) Benefits to open Access (OA) users to reduce cost of power by better negotiation.

(4) variable RE (VRE) - like during monsoon in solar or in wind during calm periods can be resolved.

(5) RE bundling - A consumer can access bouquet of REs, such as wind, solar, ocean thermal etc.

However, this will still have challenges such as absence of Interstate Transmission System (INSTS) and cross border Policy.

However, GTAM will create economies of scale and integrate fragmented RE market, making it efficient

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7. In context of the increasing importance of technology for disaster management, throw some light on the application of GIS and Remote Sensing in disaster management with specific examples from India. (150 words) 10

आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी के बढ़ते महत्व के संदर्भ में, भारत से विशिष्ट उदाहरणों को प्रस्तुत करते हुए आपदा प्रबंधन में जी.आई.एस. और सुदूर संवेदन के अनुप्रयोग पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए।

Use of science and Technology (S&T) is a prerogative under "Disaster Risk Governance" under NDMP 2016. This shows its importance in Disaster Management (DM), specially GIS & Remote sens

Increasing Importance of tech in DM

1. High Performance Computing (HPC) by IMD for monsoon prediction.
2. UCERF3 model by California for earthquake prediction
3. Drones for Search & Rescue (SAR) missions
4. use of Automated floodgates & AI for dam water release etc.

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GIS for DM

~~Geographical Image sensing (GIS) can be used by~~

1. Hazard Zonation (Maps created by IMD and BIS for landslide & earthquake
2. Monitoring the earthquake origins & its prediction
3. Biodiversity mapping. eg- Use in Kaziranga Beel in 2019 Assam floods.

Remote sensing for DM

1. MODIS VRIIS for forest-fire detection
2. InSAR (Synthetic Aperture Radar) used to study Tsunami ocean-bed
3. Satellite sensing of movement of cyclones. eg: Vayu and Titli reconnaissance

Hence, GIS & Remote sensing are very useful to shift from disaster management to "Disaster preparedness" as part of Sendai framework.

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4°

8. The CRISPR/Cas9 genetic scissors have revolutionized the genome editing technique with applications in various areas. Discuss. (150 words) 10

क्रिस्पर/कैस9 (CRISPR/Cas9) आनुवंशिक कैंची द्वारा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुप्रयोगों के साथ जीनोम संपादन तकनीक में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन का संचार किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

CRISPR-Cas9 are "molecular scissors" which can be used to edit genome by cutting and pasting relevant portion with high precision. It is based on a bacteria's natural protection measure against bacteriophage

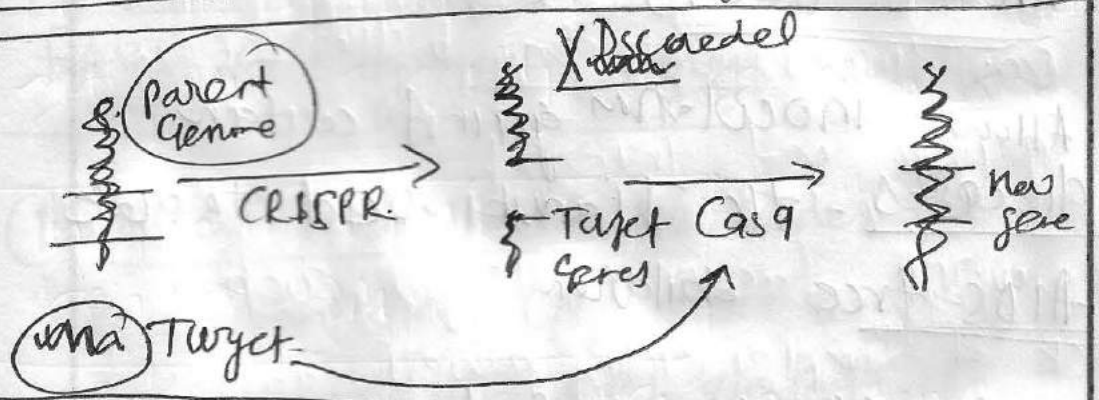

Fig1: CRISPR-Cas9 flow schematics

Revolutionized Genome Editing

1. High precision - over previous techniques like MRNA for genome editing
2. Increased accessibility - very cheap rate per conversion
3. Denaturation - low failure rate

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Applications

(1) Health care - Against cancer and other diseases with direct impact on genetics.

(2) Genetic Disorders in babies - by treating Thalassemia, sickle cell Anemia (SCA) etc

(3) Allow inoculation against certain diseases - HC Jiaruti used to create AIDS-free children

(4) Biofortification of food - insert Cry1Ab & Cry2Bc genes for disease resistance & nutrition - eg. Golden Rice

(5) Bio-engineering of new species. However it is still in development phase and long term effects not fully understood. There should be a global ban on its human genetic use.

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9. Bring out the role played by Financial Action Task Force in tackling the menace of money laundering. (150 words) 10
धन-शोधन के खतरे से निपटने में वित्तीय कार्रवाई कार्य बल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

FATF is a "global watchdog of money laundering" and terror financing, formed by G7 in 1989. It works under OECD umbrella.

FATF Role against money laundering

(1) Policy Guidelines - 40 general Recommendation (GR) and 8 special Recommendation (SR) against Money laundering. (AML)

(2) International grouping - labels countries as "black-list" or "grey list" for non cooperative or tax havens.

(3) Counter Terror financing (CTF) - guidelines to prevent money laundering into TF.

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(4) International Consensus - on the need for uniformity through aligning "corresponding law" between countries.

(5) Intelligence support - to national bodies, such as FIU-India & Department of Revenue Intelligence (DRI)

(6) Coordinates with other bodies - Egmont group and Interpol

However, it faces challenges such as lack of implementing powers, absence of universal membership and biased structure to favour OECD countries.

India suggested fugitive economic offenders (FEOs) to be added to FATF agenda, which should be immediately done.

55

10. Discuss the recent reforms that have been undertaken in the National Security Architecture of India. (150 words) 10
भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना में हाल ही में किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India's National security Architecture is the group of all institutional and organizational setups to ensure security - internal and border-wise.

India's NS Architecture

Military support	Para-Military	Executive org	Intelligence
Army Navy Airforce	CISF CAPF SSB ITBP BSF	NSA NSC SFG	RAW NTRO DRI NIA

Recent reforms

(1) Chief of Defense Staff (CDS) as "Permanent Chief of staff committee (CoSC) and Secretary of Dept of Military Affairs (DMA)

(2) Integrated Battle Groups (IBG) for 3T - Terrain, Threat, terror suitability in Army.

(3) National security Advisor (NSA) to head National security committee

(4) Creation of space and cyber commands under CDS.

(5) Integrated theatre command (ITC) being created for (17) commands

Shekatkar Committee recommendations for bottom-bottom integration can be done by USA principle of Revolution in Military Affair (RMA).

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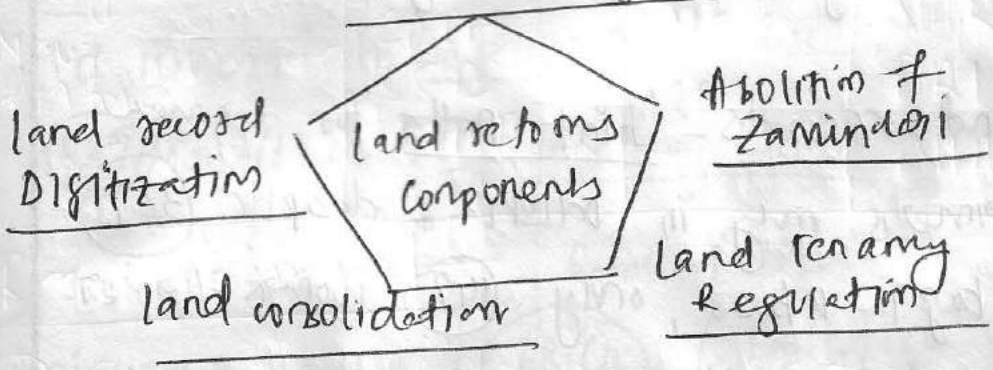
11. Bring out the key hurdles that are being faced in accomplishing land reforms in India. Also, discuss the advantages which can be reaped by accomplishing them in contemporary times. (250 words) 15

भारत में भूमि सुधारों को पूरा करने में सामना की जा रही प्रमुख बाधाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, समकालीन समय में इन्हें पूरा करने से होने वाले लाभों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

land reforms refer to the administrative and legislative measures, needed to transfer ownership or controlship of land from a "small number of largeholders" to "large number of smallholders"

Indias land reforms started in 1951, but are still unfinished, as per Swaminathan Report.

land ceiling Acts



Key hurdles

① land ceiling Acts - exclude a large type of lands, like
eg - Sarati Mahal land in West Bengal
Hospitals & Plantation lands

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(2) statewide Differences – Bihar & Himachal prohibit all land tenancy
⇒ West Bengal doesn't have land tenancy laws.

(3) Liberalisation reforms – After NEP 1991, land reforms took backseat, while productivity reforms came in focus.

(4) land consolidation – Unequal types of land, resistance by farmers.
⇒ only in Punjab, Haryana successful.

(5) land records – 'Joint Patta' for women farmers only in Odisha, despite (32%) of Jaggi-kaboor, only (14%) women farmer.

Advantages of land Reform in contemporary times

(1) Social Mobility – India ranks 78/82 on WEF social mobility index for lower landless castes.

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(2) female empowerment - Gain access to formal sector credit with land ownership for "Mahila Kisan"

(3) Rurban Migration - currently (35%) and increasing, will be arrested with viable alternative.

(4) former protests - Against corporatization of agriculture will stop.

(5) productivity - More incentive for farmers to invest in agriculture, like (82%) smallholders (<2 ha land)

(6) Landless farmers - End of modern slavery, around (1.8 Cr) (Walk free foundation)

Hence, land reforms can be beneficial. Karnataka model of land reforms by digitization of records and Odisha model of joint patta are needed under Art 39(b), 39(c).

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11

12. India needs to accord more significance to nutritional security than food security. Comment. In this context, suggest a framework that should be adopted by the government to achieve nutritional self-reliance.

(250 words) 15

भारत को खाद्य सुरक्षा की तुलना में पोषण सुरक्षा को अधिक महत्व देने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, वह रूपरेखा भी बताइए जिसे सरकार द्वारा पोषण संबंधी आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

India has achieved food security with over 300 MT of cereal production in 2018-19. But, in nutrient security, it is lagging as it ranks 94/107 in Global Hunger Index (Welthungerhilfe)

Need for nutritional security

(1) wasting - (35%) of India's children.

(2) stunting - (25%) of India's children.

(3) underweight - (1/3rd) of world's children in India

(4) Anemia - (50%) women, (60%) tribals. (2%) women severly anemic

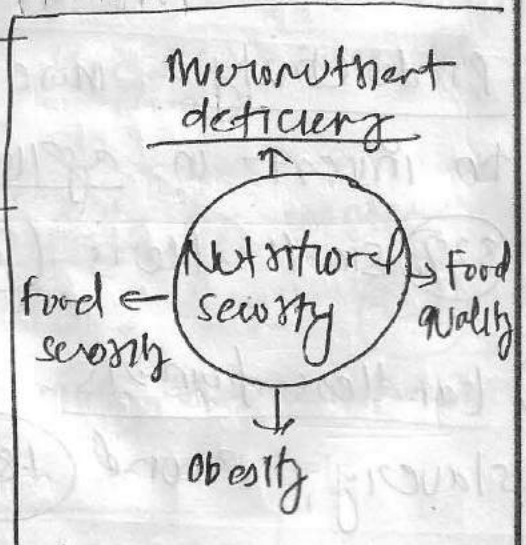

fig 1: Components

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(5) Health outcomes - India 5th lowest in WHO Global Health security Index

(6) Demographic Dividend - (World Bank) Can add 2% to GDP with right policies.

India's food security status

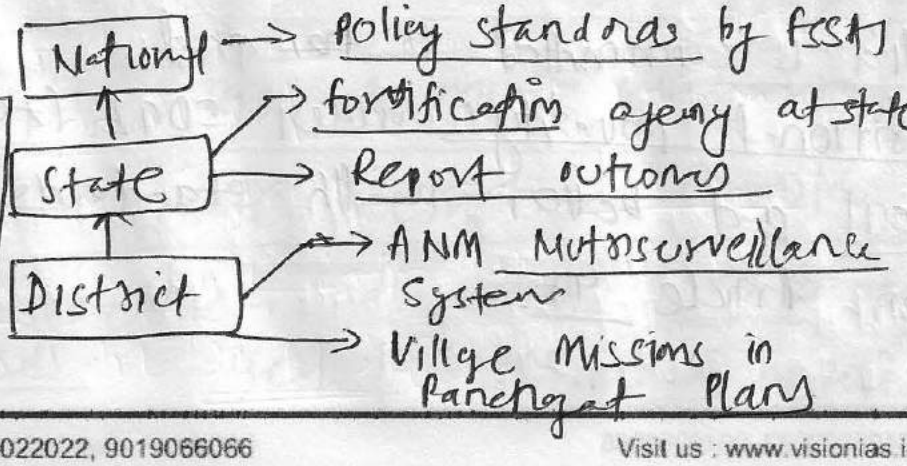
(1) food self sufficient with 300 MT of Cereal production in 2019-20.

(2) Horticulture production 302 MT in 2018-19, more than cereals.

(3) food exporter status $4B of beef, $2B of sugar, $7B marine.

Framework to be adopted for nutritional self reliance

Fig 2: NITI NOA framework



NITI in National Development Agenda (NDA) has suggested a bottoms-up three layered plan for nutritional security.

(1) District level - Nutri-surveillance by ANM and AASHA workers by school inspection and household surveys.

(2) State level - Bio-fortification agencies and Biologics intervention.

⇒ Reporting centre to compile Panchayat Development Plans (PDP) on district in DUS

(3) National level - FSSAI or other BRAI body for fortification standards

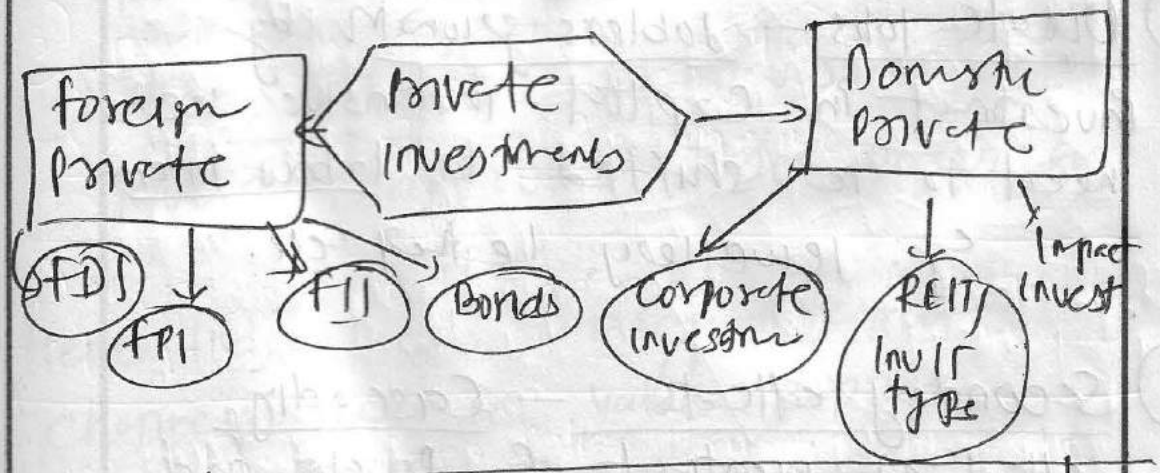
India is committed to ~~tar~~ end "nutritional poverty" under SDG2 (zero hunger) and better health standards under Article 47.

24.

13. Private investments are key for India to move into a high growth trajectory. Discuss. Also highlight the steps taken by the government in recent times to address the fall in private investments. **(250 words) 15**

निजी निवेश भारत के लिए उच्च संवृद्धि पथ पर आगे बढ़ने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, निजी निवेश में गिरावट को दूर करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

India received $286B of FDI as foreign private investment besides domestic Direct investment (DDI) in 2014-19. This could propel India into a high growth trajectory as "world's fastest growing large economy" to $5T by 2025.



[typ: Types of private investments]

Impact of private investment on Growth

① Infrastructure needs – India needs $252 B per year to become $5T by 2022

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(2) Private philanthropic funds – Needed for impact investing. Already raised ($5.2 B) worldwide in 2019.

(3) Technology development – Investment in new tech like India Vande Bharat Express, Make in India Mission

(4) Human development – Skilling institutions needed, since only (5%) is formally skilled in India.

(5) Create jobs – Jobless growth by investment in capital-intensive sector need to be shifted to labour-intensive e.g. jewellery, leather etc.

(6) Secondary effects – Cascading effect on investment of private fund into road, train etc.

(7) Fix Balance sheet (NPA) problem – Banks overstressed with NPA, need private investment

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Government steps |

(1) National Infrastructure and investment fund (NIIF) – A ₹40 000 Cr quasi sovereign wealth fund for foreign agencies like AIDA etc

(2) FDI provisions – Foreign Trade policy (FTP) relaxed for defence, railways, multi-brand retail etc.

(3) Invest India portal as 1st point for all investors.

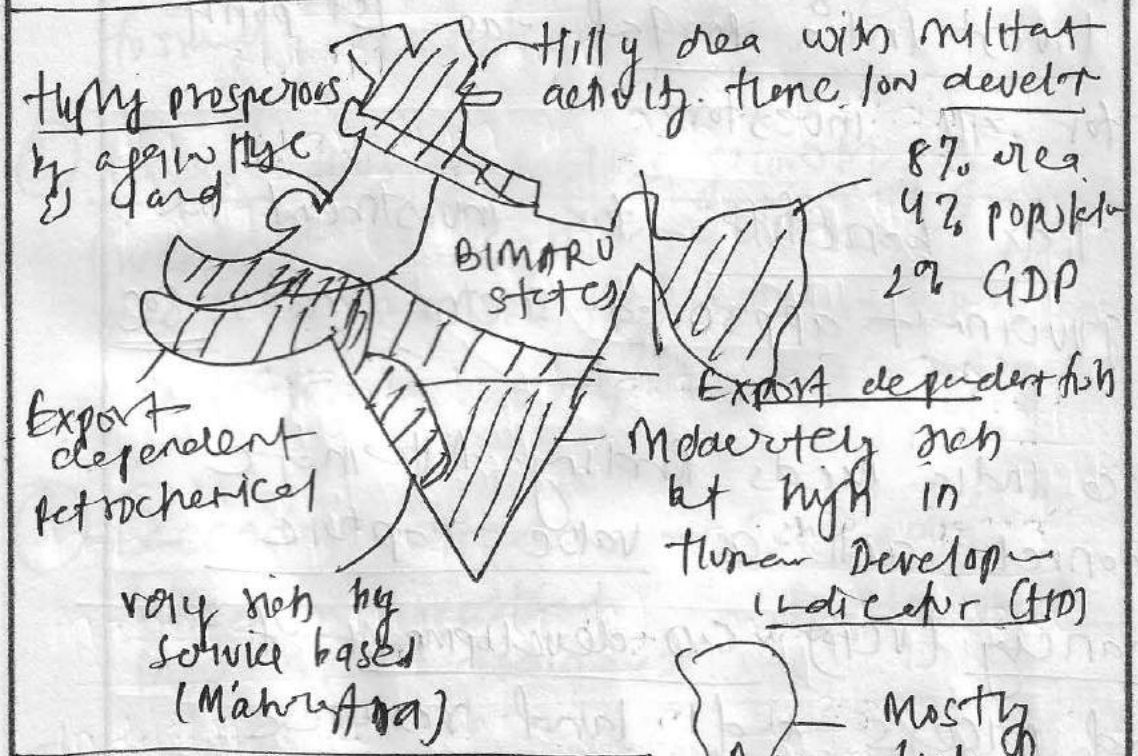
(4) Tax benefits – for investment into government approved sector under 80C

Hence India needs finding Alternate channels such as value capture financing (VCF), co-development of land parcels and land resource Margement (NLRMP) ~~by~~ can be used.

14. India's geographical diversity and varied levels of development across regions necessitate a targeted region specific action plan to ensure a minimum acceptable level of prosperity. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की भौगोलिक विविधता और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकास के भिन्न-भिन्न स्तर समृद्धि के एक न्यूनतम स्वीकार्य स्तर को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक लक्षित क्षेत्र विशिष्ट कार्य योजना को आवश्यक बनाते हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

India's development has led to a widely uneven pattern of growth, leading to gross inequality, as shown in Oxfams Commitment to Reducing Inequality (CRI) rank of 147/157.



fyi: Geographical Inversity in development

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Cause of Geographically diverse development status

(1) Skilled and Human Development Differences - very low in Bihar, MP, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh (BIMARU) states but high in south Indian states.

(2) Model of Growth - Export based Gujarat model, versus remittance based Kerala model.

(3) Geographical challenges - NER with almost (67%) forests, and hilly states.

(4) Government policies - Barauni plant in Bihar led to development of nearby areas.

Need for region based plans for minimum prosperity

(1) Different challenges - Education in Northern states, remunerative agriculture in western.

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(2) Different Resource base - Eastern like Chotanagpur plateau rich in resource but "resource curse", low in alluvial plains.

(3) Regional challenges - tribalism in North East. Communalism in North and linguism in south.

(4) Relative Deprivation - uneven patterns of growth cause

4.1 Naxalism in Dandakaranya

4.2 Tribal - migrant clash like 1984 Assam.

4.3 Migrant Attacks eg: 2008 Mumbai.

India can adopt a "Resource based Manufacturing (RBM)", model where industries are based on regional resource, suggested in NITI @75 report.

GS

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15. Empowering the farmers by ensuring barrier-free trade in the agriculture produce is critical in doubling their incomes. Enumerating the existing bottlenecks, discuss how the recent legislations can help in overcoming them. **(250 words) 15**

कृषि उपज का निर्बाध व्यापार सुनिश्चित करके किसानों का सशक्तीकरण करना उनकी आय दोगुनी करने में महत्वपूर्ण है। वर्तमान बाधाओं का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन पर नियंत्रण पाने में हालिया अधिनियम कैसे सहायता कर सकते हैं।

India's agriculture is fragmented, since it is a state subject under 7th schedule, which creates inter-state barriers despite Art 301 (free Trade & Intercourse across India)

Need for barrier free Trade

Barriers
- Private Market entry & Regulation
- APMC regulation
- Export Bottleneck
- Low Digitalisation
- Regional Markets (Haats)

How it will double farmer income

1. Price Discovery - only (15-40%) now.
2. Income stability - shift to other produce based on needs and agriculture market info.

(3) Export increase - currently (10%) of all India exports.

(4) Better contract farming and forward integration.

Current bottlenecks - Barriers free Trade

(1) APMC -

1.1 Inflexible APMCs with monopoly

1.2 one APMC per (450 km²), need per (80 km²)

1.3 AP and Kerala don't have APMC

1.4 Absence of uniform Mandi fees - (2-15%) across India.

(2) Digitalization - lack of integrated e-NAM, currently only (18) states are onboard.

(3) Agricultural Market Intelligence (AMI) - NCDEX and other commodity exchanges are lacking in information

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Absence of private players like ITC in the game.

Role of current legislations

(1) Trade and commerce Act - Allow for price deregulation and end of APMC monopoly

1.1 Allows private players & end arhatiya monopoly

1.2 Rationalize mandi tax to 2.5%

(2) Price Act - Contract farming

2.1 Better price Realisation.

2.2 forward & Backward integration

2.3 Input support to farmers

(3) Essential commodities Act - End stock and price ceilings except in exceptional circumstances

& Private warehouse creation, current only ₹200

India needs to shift from agri-production to agri-marketing for doubling income of farmers.

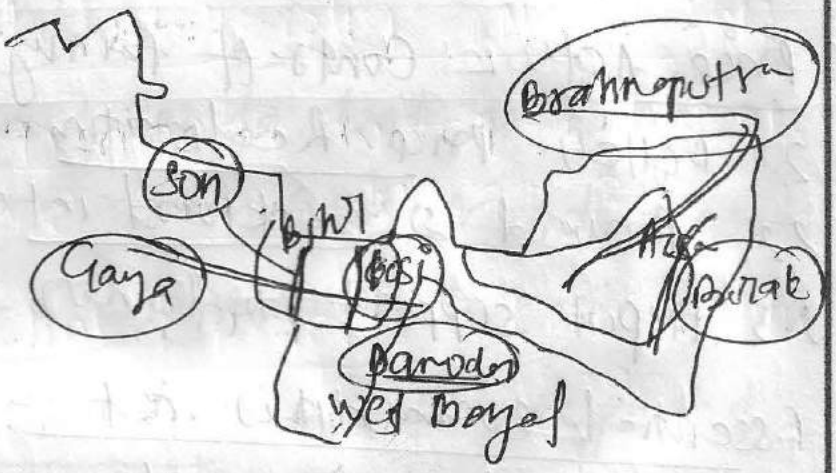
57

16. The reasons for recurring floods in the regions of Eastern India such as Bihar and Assam go far beyond their topography. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to control this menace. (250 words) 15

बिहार और असम जैसे पूर्वी भारत के क्षेत्रों में बार-बार आने वाली बाढ़ के लिए केवल उनकी स्थलाकृति उत्तरदायी नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे को नियंत्रण में लाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Accordy to Rashtriya Badh Ayog, 12% (40 mhe) of India's land is susceptible to annual floods, especially in eastern Indian states such as Bihar & Assam

fig1: Eastern state and rivers



Reasons for floody

Topography

1. Alluvial Plains of Bihar - over flood in Monsoon by Ganga Koshi, Mahanarda, Son etc.

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2. Hilly areas of Assam - Brahmaputra valley with huge sediment load by tributaries.

3. low-lying areas - Assam plains in Barak valley. Also, alluvial plains of Bihar.

4. Multiple Rivers - ~~Indus~~ Ganga & Brahmaputra criss-cross, with huge load.

Other non-topographical reasons

① Wetland encroachment - (1/3rd) of Assam wetland by people

② Traditional water bodies - Pyne and Ahar of Bihar are drained, which used to absorb water.

③ condensation - Rapid water buildup.

④ Faulty urban design - Patna haphazard growth, especially in Kankar bagh area.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Lack of water information sharing – "Water Data Agreement" with China only on Satluj & Brahmaputra, not tributaries. Similarly Nepal for Bihar.

(6) Flood cushions – Absent on Farakka & Tehri dams.

Way forward

(1) Flood cushions – As suggested in National water policy (NWP) 2012

(2) Revive Traditional water bodies like Kuhls & surayams.

(3) water linking projects – Kosi-Mechhi in Nepal – India.

(4) water info-sharing regularly for Gandak, Son etc.

India should move to a "three phase flood-control regime" – pre-monsoon, in-monsoon, post-monsoon.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. How can 5G technology potentially bring about a digital revolution in India? Identify the challenges in adoption of 5G technology in India.

(250 words) 15

5G प्रौद्योगिकी संभावित रूप से भारत में एक डिजिटल क्रांति कैसे ला सकती है? भारत में 5जी प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

H "Data is the new oil", "5G will be the new pipes that will deliver it, bringing a new Digital Revolution, that will drive Industrial Revolution (IR 4.0)

Better connectivity

Digital Revolution

Digital Products
eg: Software as a service (SaaS)

Cyber Physical systems (CPS)

Automated production by M2M communication

fig1: Meaning of Digital Revolution

5G Role in Digital Revolution

① Congestion Relief - Allows Massive Input Massive output (MIMO) connection.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Faster speeds - 20x speed than 4G (around 20 Gbps) with latency (20%) (50 μs → 10 μs)

(3) Better data bandwidth - 24-100 GHz mmWave technology that allows more bandwidth.

(4) Automated production - IoT & CPS allow greater productivity.

(5) IT sector - Better infrastructure for outsourced work. Increase from $30B now

(6) Service delivery - Telemedicine, Teleconferencing, Tele-education become possible.

Challenges in 5G Rollout

(1) Investment. Need $60-$70B in cash-crunched telcos after AGR ruling

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Infrastructure creation – only (20%) fibre backhauling done now, need at least (80%)

(3) 4G Rollout not finished – still in remote areas.

(4) Higher Raintade – 5G has higher frequency, absorbed more quickly hence need more towers.

(5) Absence of test bed technology – Huawei ban worldwide caused chain effects

Paulraj committee suggested a three phase 5G rollout in India – initial tests now, and full rollout when its tech becomes cheaper after "US-China 5G war" ends.

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18. Besides computing, quantum technology has potential applications in various areas. Discuss. What are the challenges which lie ahead for effective utilization of quantum technology? (250 words) 15

संगणना के अतिरिक्त, क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में संभाव्य अनुप्रयोग हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रभावी उपयोग के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं?

Quantum technology uses quantum principles of entanglement and superposition in everyday tech, which is beneficial to mankind.

presently, it has been suggested only for quantum computers (eg: Sycamore) but it has wide applications.

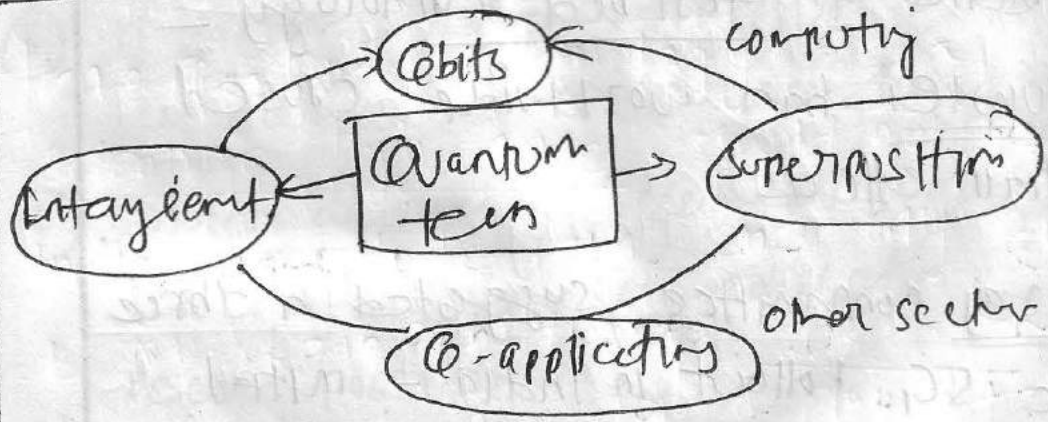

fig: Quantum tech principles

Applications

① cryptography - use of Quantum key Distribution (QKD) for

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cryptography.
eg: China's Micius satellite.

(2) Quantum-medicine - using its properties for multi-phase absorption

(3) Quantum physics - "particle physics" like in CERN to identify subatomic particles

(4) Quantum-particles - with special properties due to large surface area.

Challenges

(1) Lack of practicality - Technologies only in theoretical phase.
eg: Quantum computers not fully developed.

(2) Special needs - Qbits and other quantum properties stable only at cryogenic temperature (0 kelvin)

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(3) High cost involvement in developing Quantum tech, due to time & energy investment

(4) Absence of Mass application - like Green Revolution

(5) Potential Disruption - QKD can render all encryption algorithms like RSA useless, creating challenge in banking, digital economy etc.

Hence Quantum technology as a "scientific high-horse" should not be India's imediate aim, since only (a) (or) b is for Research. However, QKD can be developed now for deployment for space-secure comm.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. While most insurgent groups in North-East India have given up violence and are engaged in peace talks with the government, a number of issues could create hurdles in the future. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ पूर्वोत्तर भारत में अधिकांश विद्रोही गुटों ने हिंसा छोड़ दी है और सरकार के साथ शांति वार्ता में संलग्न हैं, वहीं अनेक ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जो भविष्य में बाधाएं उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's North-East region (NER) has over 100 militant insurgents, on tribal and regional identities, most importantly the Naga group (NNPG). However, their peace talks have created a number of challenges.

Insurgent groups giving up violence

(1) Mizos in 1986 under Mizo Accord.

(2) Shillong Accord with Nagas.

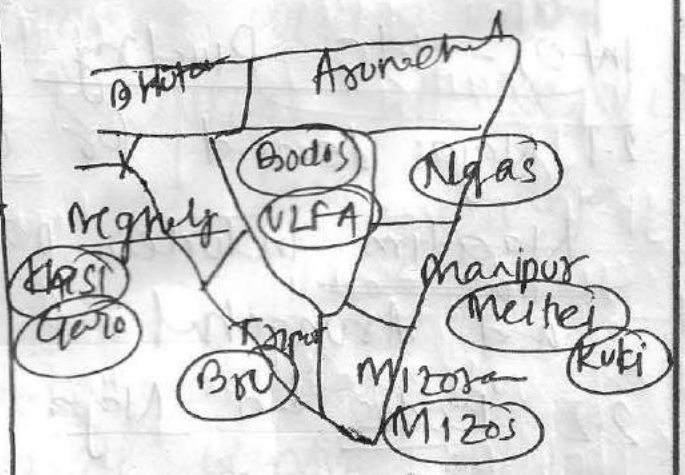

fig: Tribal insurgent groups

(3) Bodo land Accord for greater power to Bodo Territorial council (BTC)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Naga Peace framework with NNPG

Challenges that could create hurdles

(1) Inter-tribal Rivalry.

1.1 India-Bru Peace Talks for "four corner Agreement" has generate resentment in Mizos

1.2 Bru-Tripuri conflict on getting permanent status.

(2) Inter-state Rivalry

2.1 Nagas demand for Greater Naglim includes parts of Manipur and Arunachal.

2.2 Bodos and Naga rivalry over border areas.

(3) Boundary issue - Jorhat between Assam and Mizoram keeps popping up in multiple talks.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Talk derailment - over Yezhabo (Naga flag) by NNPG, possible.

(5) Surrendered groups threat - Surrendered ULFA (SULFA) get surrounded and attacked by ULFA members.

(6) underplaying Bengali military in North-East

(7) Conflicting demands with a tribal peace talk - NSCN(IM) and NSCN(K) disagreements over terms in Naga Accord

Hence, this issue is complex due to interplay of tribal identities with regional deprivation. Hence there is a need to have wider talks where groups also negotiate among themselves.

31

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Identifying the key vulnerabilities in India's cyberspace, discuss the framework which should be adopted in the envisaged new cyber security policy in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के साइबर जगत में प्रमुख सुभेद्यताओं की पहचान करते हुए, उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिसे भारत में परिकल्पित नई साइबर सुरक्षा नीति में अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

India ranks 3rd most vulnerable on Symantec Internal security Threat Report to its cyber-space, loosing around Rs 1.25 lakh crore annually.

Cyber Space Means
- Digital news – eg: The Print
- Cyber networks eg: 4chan, Reddit
- Digital communication eg: video call
- Digital Transaction eg: UPI payments
- Digital data eg: Aadhar biometric

key vulnerabilities in India cyberspace

State Threat

1. Advanced persistent Threats (APT) such as Russian Hackers
2. Mass surveillance - eg: PRISM of US

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Non-state Actors

1. Cryptojacking – Smonminer
2. Spyware – to capture or steal info.
   eg: Finspy, Black rock.
3. Ransomware – Encrypt data for money.
   eg: Wannacry, Not Petya.
4. Social Engineering techniques
   eg: Honey trapping like in Brahmos spy case
5. Identity Theft – skimming, Phishing, Smishing etc.
6. DDOS Attack – Denial of service by botnets. eg: Saposhi

Structural factors

1. 60% of India's communication tech is Chinese, can cause "Back window into Transmit"
2. lack of centralized response system
3. Lack of digital training to Indian officials. eg: Aadhar info leak.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

framework for India cyber security policy

Private Player	Government
synergy on ↔ • into sharing	synergy on confidentiality
• Allow for flexible data transmission	• Allow for data localization
• Reporting within 24 hrs of any breach eg: Justdial 10Cr leaks	• statutory regime with regular cyber patrolling
• creation of self regulatory mechanism	• creation of Data Protection Impact Agency (DPIA)

India should also join Budapest convention, and D10 for cyber security as "cyber shield to Digital revolution".

For Harsh Parashar(hparashar1520@gmail.com)

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 214438

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : HARSH PARASHAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
ENGLISH

तारीख
Date
27 August 2021

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre (03) BHAI JOGA SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL, RAJINDER NAGAR - DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

VISION IAS

All the Best

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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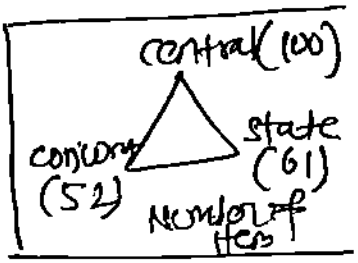
The seventh schedule of constitution lists the union state and concurrent items for "distribution of federal power" between centre-states.

Amidst recent COVID handling, opinions were raised to revisit the seventh schedule.

Yes, 7th schedule should be amended



(1) Items outside the legislative competence of both centre and state — Residuary items.
eg: Disaster management is an essential item kept outside purview.

(2) Items overlapping in both centre and state.
eg: Education in concurrent, but higher education and regulation in central.

(3) Items present in state, but de facto operationalized by centre
eg: Health and AB-PMJAY scheme

(4) Items that need growing uniformity among all states, to bring efficiency.
eg: Agriculture in state list has created fragmentation in agri-market.

· Need it be amended :

(1) Changes are not likely to be complete as evolving developmental situation.

eg: Agricultural challenges better suitable for state handling

(2) Changes will be resisted by state as "coercive federalism".

eg: 42nd Amendment reduced many of state list.

(3) Constitutional Amendment will ~~by~~ state ratification will be required

eg: Art 368 mandates so.

(4) Need is rather for cooperative and prudential use of power.

— No conflicts end by law.

There is also a need for mandatory power devolution to local bodies, under 7th schedule.

Thus, the modifications should be done keeping above challenges in mind to uphold "cooperative federalism" spirit.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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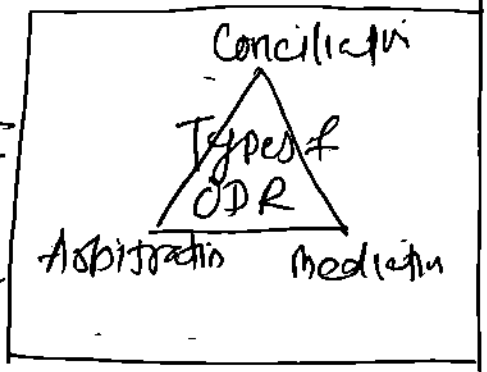
Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) is a mode of alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR), where the parties or the arbitrator are connected via Internet.



It has emerged as "important vehicle" of timely justice seeing judicial pendency of 4.7 Cr cases.

Advantages of ODR:

1. Lower cost of resolution - since no physical movement of parties needed.
2. Expert opinion - overcomes "geographical barriers" like Singapore ODR accessible.
3. Rapid judgement - ODR takes on an average 3-6 months depending on case, compared to avg 10 yrs of civil dispute in India.
4. Harmonious relation - acceptable to both parties
5. Ease of Doing Business - faster exits.

challenges in effective implementation —

1. Trustworthiness or fairness of ODR mediator, since he could be dealing with one side

2. Digital penetration — Most cities in India for ODR are mega cities, low in Tier II, Tier III.

3. Foreign ODR — Needn't be acquainted with Indian laws.

4. Enforceability — ODRs enforceability is even lower than physical ADR

However, ODR can be a gamechanger for Indian judicial system — reducing new caseloads for judiciary, and timely justice for parties, under Art 39(A) vision of amiral justice!

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Constitution of India distributes centre-state powers between Art 245 - Art 293.

However, centre-state disputes have remained perennially with many of these reaching SC under Art 131.

Types of centre-state disputes :

① Legislative dispute

1.1 centre making laws on state list items.
eg: Agriculture "3 farm Bills" despite in state list in 7th schedule.

1.2 Centre amending constitution to take more power.
eg: 42nd Amendment reduced 66 to 61 state list, 97 to 100 increased central list

1.3 Centre using President's Rule to suspend state Legislature under (Art 356)

② Executive dispute

2.1 President's Rule - More than 105 times since 1951

2.2 Governor's appointment - Ignoring convention of consultation.

2.3 Unilateral International Agreement modifications under Art 253
eg. Teesta Agreement without WB's approval being pushed.

(3) Financial power disputes

3.1 Cess and surcharges – Not shared as part of "central divisible tax pool".
eg: 235 Lcr of ₹ 135 Lcr divided by FC-XV outside tax pool.

3.2 GST Compensation fund to be ended in 2021, despite shortfalls
eg. Entertainment tax etc. are few ones remaining.

However, in spirit of "cooperative federalism", it is imperative that centre respects state as "autonomous in their sphere" (Bommai Case) and not mere appendages of centre.

2nd ARC recommended setting ISC a permanent body (Art 263).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying is a mode of influencing government laws and policies by pressure groups, especially business pressure groups using direct parliament / executive approach.

India doesn't recognize or prohibit lobbying, unlike USA where there is a statutory framework.

Yes, lobbying framework be adopted.

① Benefits for participative governance -

1.1 Increased voice to pressure groups especially marginalised groups.
eg: Milk cooperatives can lobby against Fonterra (NZ) entry.

1.2 Inputs for pre-legislative impact framework (PLIA) - Reduce burden of litigation, streamline policy
eg: Lobbying by farmers against farm laws.

1.3 Better policy making by inputs.
eg: India's staying out of RCEP.

② Benefits for Ease of doing business
2.1 Business oriented changes
2.2 Avoid crony capitalism
2.3 streamline structural inadequacy like Inverted Duty structure (IDS)
eg: 5% GST on chappal, 12% on rubber

No, lobbying not be adopted is
① will create "unethical politics"
eg. Walmart indirectly lobbied $25-M for Flipkart deal

② voice of marginalised groups unheard
eg: MNCs like Amazon lobby stronger than brick-mortars shops.

③ International influence on India policy
eg: USIBC and ACC american lobby groups in 2019 election

However, it is always better to have things in public transparently, than hidden behind walls of electoral bonds
because 'sunlight is the best disinfectant'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Free and open source software (FOSS) are open source platforms that can be modified, used and redistributed with giving royalty.

It is the core idea behind "Web 3.0" and "Open Internet Revolution", but its use has remained unrealized potential.

Government encouragements for FOSS steps
- → Open Data Charter under which data.gov.in started
- → CoWIN Application open-sourced.
- → BOSS OSS launched for public use
- → Hackathons organised for innovative ideas like Smart India Hackathon (SIH)

Why FOSS digital platforms potential remains unrealised

① Trustworthiness – Proprietary softwares have guarantee of no "backchannel attacks" unlike open source

(2) Accountability - for any mistake lies with ~~FOSS~~ proprietary service provider, not FOSS.

(3) Timely monitoring and updates - Proprietary ones like Apple iOS regularly update patches, while Android gets vulnerabilities.
eg: Spectre, Meltdown zero day vulnerabilities.

(4) FOSS requires active "producers of innovation" not merely consumers like in India.

(5) FOSS also face challenges of scalability since all servers are costly, unlike proprietary where revenue generated is used.

Nevertheless, India has undergone a paradigm shift towards open source and is expected to generate 2.3 Mb of internet traffic mostly on FOSS cloud for an "inclusive internet web3.0 revolution".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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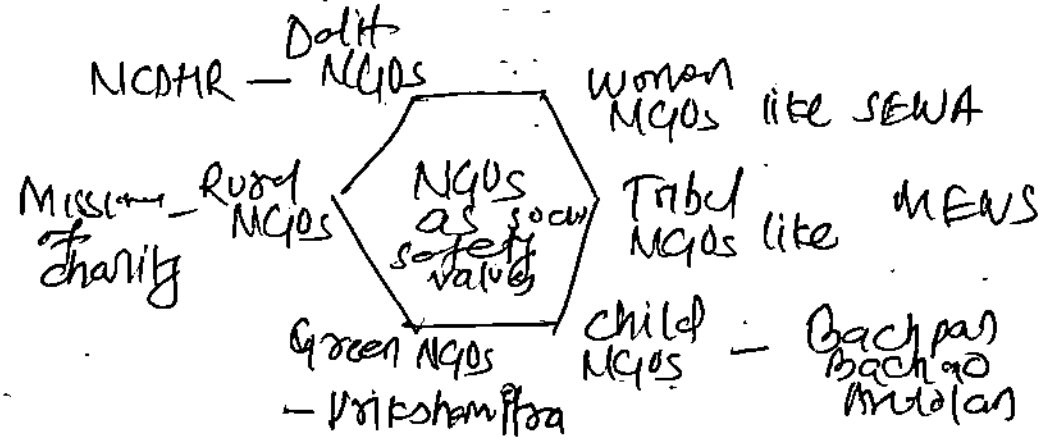
India has 1.4 Lakh NGOs on NGO Darpan, which can act as "social safety valves" and "channel of communicating concerns"



How NGOs can help communities voice concerns-

① Agitator — for mobilising people through public protests within laws
eg: MKSS Against MGNREGA corruption led to RTI

② Educator - NGOs can help consolidate people opinion by educating them
eg: Sathi NGO for domestic violence victims.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) petitioning – NGO work with govt bodies by submitting petition for their rights
eg: FRA rejecting handled by Tribal NGOs

(4) watchdog – ensuring implementation of govt directives on grassroot.
eg: TLS against Muzaffarpur shelter home case

(5) Journalism – Express people ~~opin~~ opinion in newspaper & articles.

However, foreign funding and international NGOs remain controversial about whose concerns they voice.
eg: Jaitapur protests

S Vijay Kumar ~~committee~~ committee recommended to ensure mandatory NGO participation for govt welfare schemes can help amplify their "voice of community" & "social value"

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mental Healthcare Act (MHCA) was created with the objective to enhance "mental well-being" and "patient treatment" in India against 20 Cr needy mental care (ISLDB Report)

Its patient centric approach includes

① self declaration on the state of mind to be taken at face value.

② Govt supported mental well being centres (MWC) for community benefit

③ Counseling for children overcoming exam and suicidal tendencies, including Tele counselling

Challenges in implementation

① Sluggishness

1.1 No MWC established so far

1.2 counselling centres including Tele-counselling are understaffed

1.3 Budget Devolution is low.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Issues

(2.1) Changing demands like video games

2.2 Dysphoria for LGBTQ+ is challenging by taboo.

2.3 Social structure that mental illness is only "pagalpan"

There is a discourse shift needed to MHM SDG and mental well-being under SDG 3.

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urban unemployment stands at 6% against 3% rural unemployment in (PLFS survey)

This highlights need for urban employment guarantee scheme (UEGS) at national level like Uttarakhand has at state level.

Yes needed

① Eases urban unemployment by migrant labourers mostly (8 cr urban migrants)

② large informal economy – 71% non-farm jobs are informal

③ Urban poverty – 9% urban poverty exists due to unemployment

④ structural shift – Technological and capital intensive "jobless growth" leads to structural unemployment

⑤ Constitutional promise – DPSP for gainful employment & undesired want protection (Art 42)

No, not needed

(1) urban poverty is lower than 22% rural poverty

(2) fiscal burden of ₹ 100 kCr of MGNREGA alone, UEGS will be higher.

(3) MGNREGA prevents rural migration UEGS will promote "unbridled migration"

(4) UEGS will not benefit the 'graduate unemployed', which is highest at 19% against avg 4.22

However UEGS can help in creating urban resilient infrastructure which is much needed.

India can adopt EU-YG (EU - Youth Guarantee) of urban employment model as IYG and fulfill "decent job" promise SDG 8

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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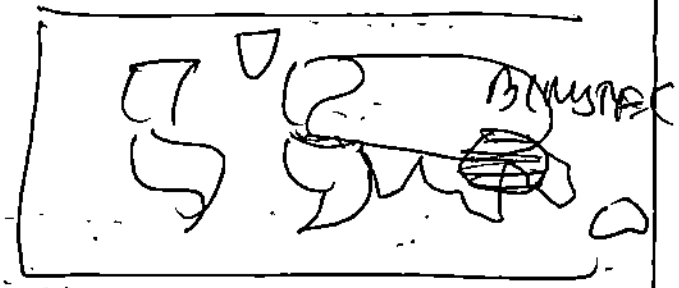
BIMSTEC accounts for 22% of world population and GDP of $4T

It can help in India's strategic aspirations



(1) Net Information Provider (NIO) in IndO Pacific

(2) Better Regional integration after SAARC failure in 2014

(3) Link to "Look East policy"

(4) creation of "anti-China coalition" by interdependence

Thus, it is a key player in India's aspiration as "Superpower".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral doctrine emphasizes one-way non-reciprocal support by India to its regional neighbours

Relevance

(1) Anti China tilt - China BRI as "friendship Road" in Nepal after 2015 Blockade

(2) India Out campaign sentiment - Maldives sentiment of pushing out

(3) Myanmar instability -

(4) Srilanka instable - $4B given due to low fund

Pr

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian parliamentary system has a number of "officers of parliament", most important being vice president (Art 89) and speaker (Art 93) of Rajya sabha, Lok sabha respectively

They play a pivotal role as "guardians of rights of parliamentarians" in following capacities—

① Legislative Role

1.1 ~~Passi~~ Deciding which bills to introduce when.

1.2 signifying or declaring a bill as Money Bill (Art 110)

1.3 Presiding over the sessions and joint session (Art 108)

1.4 Distinct adjudication in case of extent of parliamentary privileges.

1.5 Final voting as voice or ballot also decided by him

1.6 Casting vote in case of a tie.

1.7 Presiding over many parliamentary committees eg: General on Rules

② Judicial Role

2.1 Deciding whether to accept resignation as voluntary (Art 101)

2.2 Deciding on Anti Defection Law disqualification (Art 102 & 10th Schedule)

2.3 Punishing a member for contempt of house or breach of privilege.

Besides, there are many other roles arising out of specific circumstances in which his decision is final.

Constitution has made provisions for his impartial functioning as—

① Election of Speaker of Lok Sabha by voting process, conducted by Speaker pro-tem.

② His actions cannot be criticized except on a substantive motion.

③ He can be removed only by a majority in the house, though none removed so far.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) His resignation from his party doesn't invite ADL under 10th disqualification schedule.

(5) His salaries and emoluments are fixed by the house and cannot be changed by executive function.

However, questions have repeatedly been raised whether he is functioning impartially or in favour of parent party.

UK system of "~~ele~~ candidate without ticket" can be adopted to ensure political bipartisanship of the officers of parliament

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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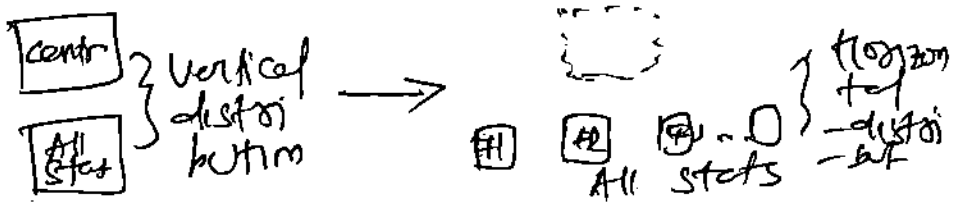
Finance Commission is the "balancing wheel of fiscal federalism" in Indian constitutional constitution under Art 280.

It plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal devolution in following ways —

1. Ascertaining the "divisible pool of taxes", certified by CAG
2. vertical distribution between centre and states (excluding surcharge and cess) (Art 275)
3. Horizontal distribution formula between states to reduce inequality (~~Art 280~~)
4. Any devolution to the Local bodies.
5. Revenue Deficit and other Grants-in-Aid and its formula (Art 282)



FC-XV has submitted its recommendation for 2021-2026, 80% of which has been accepted

(1) 41% devolution to states out of ₹100LCr pool

(2) Distribution formula
- Income distance (45%) > Population 2011 (15%)
= Area (15%) > Demographic effort (12.5%)
> forest (10%) > Tax effort (2.5%)

(3) Devolution to local bodies of ₹2.4LCr to rural, ₹1.2LCr to urban

(4) Modernisation of Defence funds (MDF) by non-lapsable pool.

(5) NDRF and SDRF devolution worth ₹1.2LCr and ₹1.5LCr respectively

Some analyses—
(1) First time complete use of 2011 population, despite seat freezing by 84th Amendment till 2026

(2) Demographic effort inclusion will benefit southern states like Kerala.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) "Payment for Ecosystem services (PES) principle" accepted, will benefit Himalayan and NER states.

(4) Tax effort will ensure states enhance "State own Tax Revenue (SOTR)"

(5) Local bodies devolution should be done directly not via states.

Thus, FC-XV has very judiciously and balanced provisions to ensure adequate funds for inclusive growth and "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Model Code of Conduct (MCC) was started in 1960s Kerala election, to ensure a "free and fair playing ground" for all candidates, while ensuring "public trust".

In 2019 General elections, giving ~~cons~~ statutory backing to MCC was proposed.

Yes, should be accorded statutory backing:

① will give statutory backing to ECI actions.

② End the "regulatory vacuum" in which ECI operates.

③ set guiding principles, which will help ECI and CEC to align views

④ End "ad-hoc policy making" and implementation by ECI.

⑤ Give supreme court better context for "harmonious construction"

No, should n't be accorded –

(1) will make MCC inflexible to the innovative methods of disrupting elect.
eg: use of hate speech wasn't a problem till last elections.

(2) will limit ECI in its time and speed of responses.
eg: setting 10 days time for response by candidate takes away essence.

(3) subjectivity of breach of conduct
eg: sitting PM speech was opposed by IEC, supported by CEC and IEC.

(4) Absence of "political will" – the leading party of day always gains by not having MCC.

SC has repeatedly opined that Election Commission has "complete power, of a lion, not a caged parrot" under Art 324 for conducting elections.
Thus, not having statutory backing isn't an impediment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Fair elections being part of Basic structure ought to be "seen to be done" through proper interpretation of MCC

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's digital revolution has made it the third largest startup ecosystem and a $90m worth digital economy which will increase 10x to $800B by 2027 (Redseer Consulting)

This has creating new challenges for competition commission (CCI), the "competition watchdog of Indian economic system" under CCI Act

Market disruption caused by digital revolution has impacted fair competition in following ways-

(1) New Transfer pricing models for MNCs leading to unfair competition with India based firms
eg: use of Cayman Island & other tax havens

(2) New forms of business models
eg: Advertising price model of Google
selling users data model of FB.

3) New forms of Merges and Acquisition where parent company has conflict of interest.

eg: Cross holdings between OPCs.

4) Digital companies have low significant Economic presence (SEP) and thus, their assets aren't taxable unlike Indian cos

eg: Equalisation levy started for this

(5) complex deals and re-routing of ownership of digital companies

eg: Walmart-Flipkart deal in Singapore.

Thus, there is a need to revamp CCI to deal with these challenges —

(1) A digital monitoring department (DMD) to be established in CCI exclusively for digital companies

(2) Specialized professionals and digital forensics specialists for digital companies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Amendment in the CCI Act to ensure its complete jurisdiction over Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction (ETJ) deals of India based digital cos.

(4) creating an enabling environment for CCI to educate state auxillaries for digital companies and its tax implications

(5) Learning of CCI for international best practices like AMLDS to prevent laundering via offshore digital cos by FDI "predatory buying".

Thus, CCI needs a major overhaul to create a fair playing field and prevent monopolizing of market by "dominant position" of the FAANG.

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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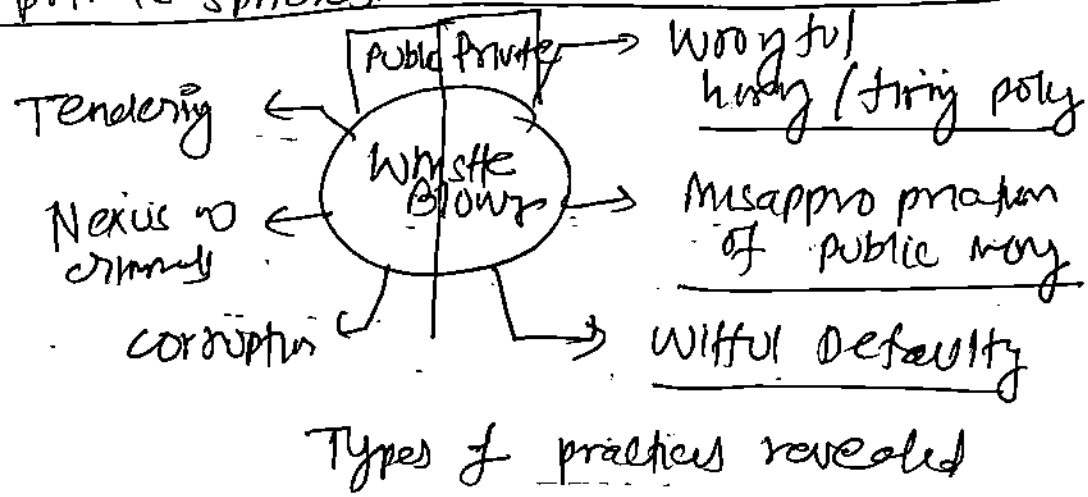
India ranks 85 out of 190 countries on Transparency International Corruption perception Index (CPI) 2021.

This shows urgency & need for effective whistle-blowing as a guardian of organisational morality in public & private spheres.



Types of practices revealed

Need for effective whistle Blowing –

(1) Retaliatory action against whistleblower even death.

eg: Shanmugham Manjunath on IOC

(2) whistle blowers threatened with litigation or firing

(3) Confidentiality agreements signed before joining

(4) Ethical challenges to root out serial or frivolous whistleblowers.

How to ensure that necessary safeguards are established in private & public spheres.

Private

(1) "Whistle blower Champions" in each organization as single point of contact

(2) Toolkit on whistleblowers does and don't in every organization

(3) Allow confidentiality agreements with "sunset clause" or appeals.

Public

(1) strengthening whistle blower protection Act, by including protective provisions

(2) Anonymous whistle blowing be allowed (currently not)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Rewards as % of the bounty.

USA has created a very sophisticated whistle-blower protection Act called "Sarbanes - Oxley Act" which can act as guiding model for Indian experience to enhance ethics public and private spheres".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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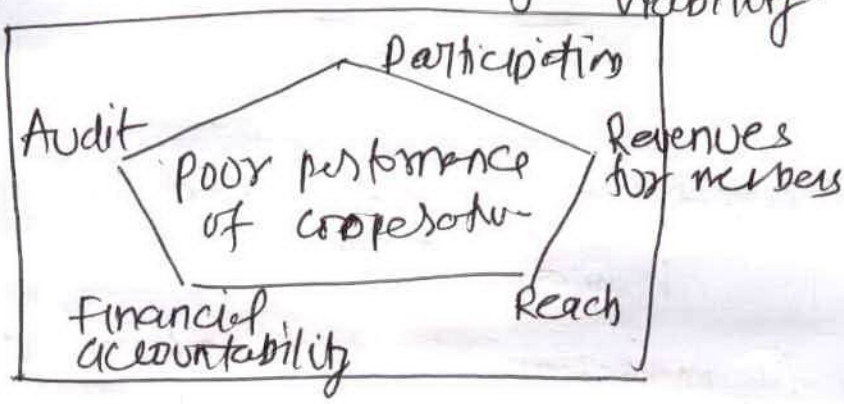
India has 8.5 Lakh registered cooperatives, which have performed poorly on many parameters such as efficiency, financial viability.



Some reasons for this laggard growth is –

① Small size – Most (85%) of Indian coops are single state, which lack "economy of scale"

② Passive Participation – Most coops members don't regularly uphold meeting or accountability.

③ Limited objectives – 1.75 Lakh of 8.5L are credit cooperatives

④ Lax Audit – Most don't conduct audits even yearly, or pay taxes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीर्षक में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Ghost coops – many form coops for tax gains, since low taxation than company under CA 2013 Act.

(6) Inefficient regulation – Cooperative is on state list in 7th schedule, which fragments monitoring.

Recently, govt has taken many steps to enhance shortcomings

(1) Ministry of cooperatives to synergize efforts any different players.
eg. state cooperative department can coordinate

(2) Ending Dual Regulatory Regime of urban cooperative banks
eg. RBI does both for all UCBs.

(3) Single Central Registrar Office (CRO) with multiple offices for registration

(4) Digitalization of cooperatives audits and book-keeping by grants.

(5) Sahkar Yojana for youth training.

· India has many cooperative sector success stories like IFFCO in fertilizer and Amul in dairy, which need to be studied.

To ensure inclusive development, "cooperative movement" success is a sine qua non, which is the idea of "Sahkar se samriddhi"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India ranks 65th in WHO's Global Health Security Index, which indicates the many gaps in healthcare system.

PPP Model has been suggested to overcome some of these challenges.

Some gaps in healthcare system -

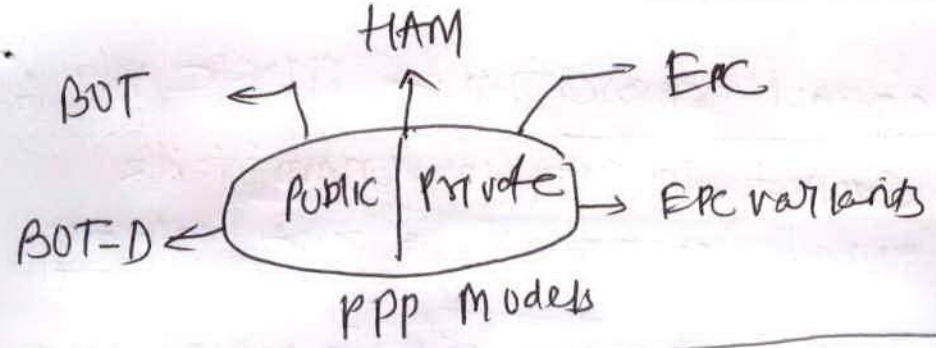
(1) Funding - 2.1% of GDP by govt against target of 2.5% (NHP 2017)

(2) Infrastructure - only 70% of PHCs and 95% of CHCs have govt buildings, rest in rented.

(3) Manpower - India's Doctor patient Ratio (DPR) is 0.7 against WHO reco of 1/1000.
Also 5L AYUSH officials, 12L Allied

(4) Funding distortion - 49% to pricy healthcare, while 67% target

(5) Regional Imbalance - 80% doctors practice in urban areas with 34% population only.



How PPP model can help if harnessed properly —

1. Investment — India needs atleast $50B investment in health infra over next 5 years
2. Medical Tourism — Innovative revenue generating model from 7L medical annual tourists
3. Technology — cutting edge diagnostics like TrueNAT and Robotic surgery can be brought by private players
4. Efficiency — Private players efficient in resource allocation.

However, it will face challenges like

1. Low Interest of private players

   eg: AB PMJAY Empanelled hospitals low due to low costs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Regional separation – Private players cannot invest in unprofitable rural sector, it is govt job only

(3) profit motive – will increase cost of availing treatment where 80% is out of pocket (O.P) spending

Govts of USA and S Korea have depended solely on public funding model, which is difficult in India.

PPP model can revamp rickety public health system to fulfill SDG Goal 2 and constitutional promise Art 21 and Art 42

उम्मीदवारों को इसे हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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New Education Policy (NEP) comes with the vision of "meaningful, progressive and inclusive education".

However, its success will depend on plethora of factors most importantly, synergy with other initiatives.

NEP provisions
- → 6% of GDP spending
- → 5+3+3+4 Model of schooling
- → Special focus on early childhood care & education (ECCE)
- → Multidisciplinary universities in each district
- → National Research Foundation (NRF) for R&D.

Vision of NEP

1. Early childhood motor development.
2. Comprehensive assessment over 15 years of schooling.

(3) Mother tongue promotion upto class V.

(4) New age skills like Coding and vocational education promoted

(5) Inclusive for tribal, women, Dalits

(6) progressive provisions like "Credit Bank" and ability to switch

(7) Holistic Multidisciplinary (MDU) interdisciplinary approach. (IDU)

Success depends on integration with the following policy initiatives —

(1) PMGDISHA for "rural digital literacy" for coding to be successful in villages.

(2) Eklavya and Navodaya school schemes — for tribal and rural meritorious children training respectively.

(3) Teacher training schemes like NISHTHA for good quality mentorship

(4) Mid Day Meal scheme for higher attendance to improve "learning outcome"

उम्मीदवारों को इसे हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) RUSA – Uchchtar Shiksha Abhiyan for infra building in laggard state universities

(6) HEFA – funding agency for higher education in infra building in IITs etc

(7) Institution of Excellence (IoE) program for torchbearer MDUs and IDUs.

(8) Ramaliya scholarship scheme – to invite Researchers from abroad to work on NRF

Thus, NEP success depends on a "multi-ministerial convergence" and silo-breaking approach for the vision of SDGs, Art 21A, and "Padhega Bharat, Badhega Bharat" as "Vishwaguru".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इसे हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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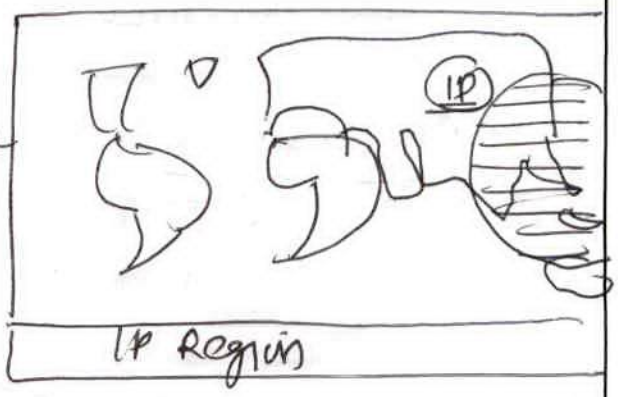
IPEF was established with vision for closer "economic integration" in Indo-Pacific Region (IPR) and propel it as 'engine of global economic growth'.

IPR consists of major Asian economies - India, China, S Korea and Japan and thus, has great potential.



IP Region

Vision of IPEF, based on collective desire to

1. Closer integration of intra-regional trade.
2. Reduction and elimination of "market-distorting 'customs' and other barriers
3. creating connectivity on digital economy.
4. promoting free-trade on a "positive list".

India, however, has raised following concerns—

(1) Use of IPEF potentially by China for its "dumping yard" by practices like currency manipulation.

(2) Non-recognition of Rules of Origin (RoO) creates likelihood of trade security

(3) One way market access for Singapore and Malaysia for services sector is unfair

(4) Domestic protection to vulnerable subsistence fisheries and agriculture be allowed.

IPEF presents India with another chance to join a potential "global value chain (GVC) and global supply chain (GSC) after it walked out of RCEP.

Thus, India should judiciously use the framework to consolidate itself as 'lynchpin of Indo-pacific'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Diplomacy witnessed the foray of techno-Diplomacy with creation of New and Emerging strategic Technologies (NEST) department in MEA.

This is in background of IR4 (fourth Industrial Revolution) and Web 3.0 (open Internet Revolution) and 5G web.

Some complexities of digital space and NEST are —

① Collaborative cross-country teams for digital innovation.
eg: Black hole photography of Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) was over many countries.

② use of technology for hard power
eg. BRI by China uses infrastructure plant to arm twist country

③ Technology as use of soft power
eg: GSAT9 (SAARC Satellite) for India's soft power

(4) Cross-boundary flow of data - "Data localization" norms present challenge for national boundary and "data sovereignty".

(5) Digital warfare - Cyber attacks become common, as well as space warfare due to "low cost of entry".

In these challenges, India needs to identify the following priority areas for techno-diplomacy -

(1) Defence technology - transfer of tech for co-production for indigenisation and reduce India's position as 2nd largest importer. eg: Rafale in India

(2) Medical technology - COVID necessitate diplomats to argue for better synchrony against IPR sharing. eg: Covishield on biotech from UK.

(3) Climate technology - Climate funding has hit block in 2018 CoP and in 2021 CoP.

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- Climate techno-diplomacy for "clean tech" import in developing & vulnerable countries like India

(4) Data and AI – cross borders data flow needs to be discussed by techno-diplomats for "Data free flow with Trust" (DFFT)

(5) Space Tech – India has >30 space assets, under threat from China's space warfare capabilities

(6) Biotech – to ensure that biotech isn't used for biological warfare

Thus, these are some priority areas for India to lead in Intergovernmental organisation (IGOs) like Budapest Convention and UNO as "responsible world powers".

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